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SEA AND AIR



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The War Program

AIRBORNE OPERATIONS

AIRBORNE operations, involving the landing of both parachute troops and gliders, have become a standard and invaluable part of the combined effort in all theaters. Used where the mission cannot be performed by forces which are better equipped for ground operations and where the element of surprise—the most valuable factor in airborne operations—is a necessity, our highly trained and efficient airborne forces have executed missions on an increasing scale since the invasion of North Africa.

Since first employed in the invasion of North Africa, airborne troops have steadily continued to play an important part in many theaters. Flown direct from England they dropped over Oran on 8 Nov., 1942, and seized two airports, taking another near Algiers a week later. They were the advance units of troops entering Tunisia. 18 Nov., taking fields near Gafsa. The largest previous paratroop operation had been conducted by the Germans in Crete over a distance of but 300 miles.

Spearheading the attack on Sicily in July 1943 was an airborne task force. Landings from the sea were assisted and roads blocked by elements of the 82nd Airborne Division. Tactical successes and mishaps of the 51st and 52nd Troop Carrier Wings resulted in perfection of new procedures for landing operations within limited areas.

The landings in Italy the same summer brought new honors for the airborne forces. Dropped 50 miles inland, units worked during the nights establishing road blocks, wrecking supply trains and blowing up bridges. At Salerno the Troop Carrier Command dropped more than 2,500 paratroopers as reinforcements.

Participating in a combined sea-land-air offensive in the Markham Valley, New Guinea, in Sept. 1943, airborne units struck an effective blow. An airstrip was captured at Nabzab and prepared for Australian airborne infantry. The mission was completed in 24 hours with the loss of four men.

A United States and British glider operation in March 1944 cut Japanese supply lines in Burma and opened a way for the capture of Myitkyina.

Both parachute and glider elements of the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions took part in the immense operation of 6 June, 1944, the invasion of Normandy. The initial missions of the airborne forces were accomplished in six hours. In this operation gliders were landed in fields surrounded by hedgerows and further protected by the enemy by the installations of posts planted at regular intervals. While few gliders were salvaged after the operation, its success is now a part of history.

The leading element in the invasion of Southern France was an Airborne and Troop Carrier force. The part which they played in opening the way for the advance up the Rhone Valley is now also well known.

Parachute troops were successfully employed this summer in the landing on Noemfoor, a part of the steady advance

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Marine Corps Promotions

Promotion Letter No. 2, issued by Marine Corps Headquarters 6 Oct., announced approval by the President on 2 Oct. of the promotions to next higher grades of Marine lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants, and the appointment of a number of warrant officers.

Those promoted into the field grades follow, regulars being indicated by "R":

Lt. Col. to Colonel	
F. B. Loomis, Jr. (R)	J. H. Griebel
R. H. McDowell	J. F. Shaw, Jr.
T. D. Marks	H. R. Paige
W. O. Thompson	
Maj. to Lt. Col.	
B. B. Cheever (R)	D. J. Robertson (R)
R. A. Collins, Jr. (R)	R. S. Howell (R)
E. N. Rydall (R)	T. L. Ridge (R)
R. G. Davis (R)	J. B. Butterfield (R)
R. M. Wood (R)	M. M. Day (R)
W. S. Osipoff (R)	L. E. English (R)
J. P. Ferrill, Jr. (R)	R. F. Steidtmann (R)
G. "H" Kissinger, Jr. (R)	A. S. Sanders (R)
H. R. Warner, Jr. (R)	W. E. Benedict (R)
E. H. Hurst (R)	A. J. Roose (R)

Captain to Majors	
J. J. Dudkowski	A. T. Vildeen
J. S. DiGiorgio	J. V. Fleming
G. S. Lacey	M. F. Kurr
B. T. Kafka (R)	E. N. Kittrell, Jr.
J. M. Rutledge	C. L. Dancy
W. H. Oakey, Jr.	S. W. Smith
A. D. Magglole	Harry Calcutt
W. P. J. Drakeley, Jr.	W. D. Sawyer
C. I. Miller	V. A. Scully, Jr.
J. J. Duckett	J. C. Sheffield, Jr. (R)
D. K. Ellis	H. L. Oppenheimer
E. P. Dupras, Jr. (R)	S. L. Grigsby (R)
L. C. Griffin (R)	F. C. LaHue
Meade Whitaker (R)	E. W. Wells
J. R. Hobbs, Jr.	R. A. Campbell (R)
Houston Stiff (R)	P. W. Johnson
J. E. Herbold, Jr.	R. D. Jacobs, Jr.
G. T. Ringe, Jr.	R. C. Schmid
B. V. Schneider, Jr.	W. C. Wells
D. C. Carr	J. J. Padley
J. S. Hudson (R)	C. W. Kunz, Jr.
G. E. Metzenthin	J. P. Salmon
Martin Levit	B. J. Swanson
C. W. Woods, Jr.	J. W. Marshall
J. K. Eagan (R)	K. G. Johnson
R. R. Manchester	W. H. Fields
D. J. Southworth	G. E. Moore (R)
R. L. Racine (R)	D. E. Noll
L. D. Ervin	E. R. Gilbert
J. P. Wilbern	J. M. Carlson

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With a Marine plane in the background, Senator Walsh, of Mass., Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, who just completed an extensive tour of naval facilities, talks over aviation matters with Col. William J. Fox, USMCR, (right), commanding officer of the Marine Air Station, El Toro, Calif., and Comdr. K. A. Godwin, USNR, of the San Francisco Office, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Navy Discharge Priority Will Have Age as Factor

That age will be one of the factors in determining priority for release from the Navy when demobilization of the sea services begins was indicated by officials of the Navy Department this week.

Age is not a factor in determining priority for release in the Army, which intends, after cessation of hostilities in Europe to assign values to each month of Army service, to each month of overseas service, to each of specified awards and to each child (up to three) in the serviceman's family.

Although the Navy has indicated that age is to be an important factor, the relative value of that factor was not indicated. Actually, to date the value of none of the factors has been announced, and the Army's demobilization plan tells the individual serviceman very little as to his actual priority for release.

At the time the Army announced its plan (9 Sept. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL), the Navy Department said in a formal statement:

"The Navy has been at work on demobilization methods for the past year and has completed tentative plans to meet any contingency. In developing these plans the Navy has worked in close cooperation with the Army with the result that present plans agree in principle with those announced by the War Department. Like the Army, the Navy in establishing priority for severance, intends, when the time comes for demobilization, to give due consideration to the factors of length of service, service outside the continental limits, combat service and parenthood.

"The Navy will continue to work in closest liaison with the Army in an endeavor to establish, to the fullest extent possible, uniformity in demobilization policies and methods. Furthermore, since demobilization of the Navy must await defeat of Japan, the Navy will have an opportunity to observe in operation the partial demobilization of the Army and will thus be able to profit by the Army's experience.

"A final and precise blue print is not expected to be drawn until the defeat of Japan is at hand."

The Army said that it would announce value of its points after cessation of hostilities in Europe. It is understood that plans to assign definite values to the various factors already have been changed several times.

Juniors Placed in Command

The authority conferred upon the President by Article of War 119, to assign command to one of two or more officers of the same grade who are on duty in the same field, department or command without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade, may be delegated by the Secretary of War, acting for the President, to appropriate commanders.

Under the provisions of Change 8, AR 600-20, such authority is granted to division, corps and Army commanders; to wing, bomber, fighter, aid air support command and air force commanders; to commanders of comparable units of the field forces; to the commanding generals, troop carrier, air transport and air service commands of the AAF; and to theater, defense command, service command, base command and department commanders.

Post-War Army Reserves

Appointment of two General Staff committees to prepare policies and regulations affecting the reserve components of the postwar Army was announced 19 Oct. by the War Department.

One, the Organized Reserve Committee, is composed of three Regular Army officers and three Reserve Officers and is charged with preparation of policies and regulations affecting the Organized Reserve. The other, known as the General Committee, is composed of three Regular Army, three Reserve and three National Guard officers. It will consider policies affecting both Reserve and National Guard components.

These committees are in addition to the National Guard Committee announced last August to prepare plans, policies and regulations affecting the postwar National Guard. All three committees, formed under authority of section five of the National Defense Act, are giving priority to the study of postwar military organization.

The three Reserve officers who have been selected to serve on the Organized Reserve Committee and the General Committee are Brig. Gen. Edward A. Evans, Col. Carl L. Ristine, and Col. Virgil C. Gordon.

The Regular Army officers, who serve on all three committees, are Col. Francis Macon, Jr.; Col. George E. Butler and Col. Ronald M. Shaw. The National Guard officers, who serve on the National Guard Committee and the General Committee are: Col. Russel Y. Moore, Connecticut; Col. James C. Styron, Oklahoma; Lt. Col. Sherwood Dixon, Illinois.

Colonel Macon, Colonel Shaw, and Colonel Butler are Regular Army officers of the General Staff Corps, considered experts in the special fields of personnel, organization, and training. Colonel Moore was 27 years in the National Guard. An Infantry officer in the 26th Division during the World War, he later was transferred to Coast Artillery and in his latest assignment commanded the 11th Regiment, C.A.C. Colonel Styron, a Field Artillery officer, served as Chief of Staff

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The Battle for Aachen

Boston Herald—"Destruction of such a city, even though it stood proudly in the Prussian province of the Rhine, is to be deplored. Yet nobody would argue that our army could have acted otherwise in view of the circumstances."

New York Herald Tribune—"Some believe that this bloody defense means that every city in Germany will have to be reduced in the same way. Perhaps; but it may also be that ruthless sternness here will drive home the lesson and both save life and avoid the necessity for devastation later on."

Washington Daily News—"Doubtless Hitler will try to use Aachen for propaganda purposes, switching off the 'sentimental American' line and turning on the 'American barbarism' tune. Maybe some Germans are stupid enough to believe that—for a little while."

Denver Post—"The situation at Aachen affords a significant comparison between Allied and German morale. The American attackers in General Hodges' first Army have demonstrated what General Eisenhower calls their 'indomitable will to win' while German soldiers defending the city have been fighting under the threat of being killed by their officers if

they attempted to surrender."

Memphis Commercial Appeal—"If the Nazi supreme command has made up its mind to make that sort of defense, and the people do not revolt at such useless and hideous destruction, the Allies are going to have to fight for every foot of German ground they win, and in the end the Reich itself will be but a pile of rubble from one border to the other."

Pittsburgh Post Gazette—"Seeing with what fury the Nazi chieftains are prepared to sacrifice German cities and German soldiers and German people to delay their own downfall, maybe some sanity will reassert itself in the nation before a madman who led it into total war leads it on to total destruction."

Boston Post—"They wanted war. Now they are getting it. Aachen is a test which will settle their fate in the future."

Detroit Free Press—"They are wasting lives recklessly to slow down Allied invasion, to make us pay dearly for every foot of ground, to stave off complete defeat until winter comes to their aid."

Youngstown Vindicator—"Destruction of the storied city, knit into the beginnings of German history, will show Hitler's people what is in store for

their nation if they fight on. The example may make 'unconditional surrender' look more attractive."

Richmond Times Dispatch—"Will they continue this policy of stubborn house-to-house defense in the other cities of the Reich, as those cities are reached by the invading Allied forces? It can only mean the further devastation of Germany, and a much longer process of recovery for the country than would otherwise be necessary."

Houston Chronicle—"The same fate must await every other city that is transformed into a fortress and stands in the way of the Allied march across the country, until Germany surrenders."

Milwaukee Journal—"The true significance of the battle of Aachen will not be known until the battles of Holland, of Metz, and the Rhine have all been fought. But there is no indication yet that the battle of Aachen has not been, both from a military and a psychological standpoint, a victory that will lead to greater and perhaps easier victories to come."

Jacksonville Journal—"When the American ultimatum was rejected and the final stages of the blasting began, it was concluded by many that this would be the pattern at each German citadel. Such a conclusion seems difficult to warrant."

Gen. Somervell Describes Feat

The accomplishments of the Army Service Forces in France were described to a New York Herald Tribune forum audience 10 Oct. by Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, ASF commander, who declared that "blitz" has been given an American accent.

Detailing the enormous amounts of equipment landed in France and the work of engineers, signalmen and others in putting it to use, General Somervell declared that America chose to throw masses of material rather than of men against the enemy, to reduce casualties.

He continued:

"Our enemies did not believe it possible that we could organize quickly enough or thoroughly enough to accomplish what we already have accomplished. Captured German documents, describing what we have done, repeat over and over the word 'impossible.'"

"What are these things that the German generals boasted we could not accomplish and which today are proven facts? Here are some figures:

"In the first 100 days of the invasion, the Allies put ashore nearly two and a half million troops . . . and they're still going ashore.

"In these 100 days we landed more than half a million vehicles . . . let me repeat, one half million vehicles through defenses Hitler believed impregnable. That's four vehicles a minute, day and night . . . and we're still landing them.

"In this same brief period we pushed across the naked beaches of Normandy and through battered Cherbourg some seventeen million ship tons of Allied munitions, vehicles and supplies . . . more than twice the total General Pershing received through friendly ports in the nineteen months of the first World War. And this is just a beginning. . . .

"The railroad bridges and yards in the path of our drive across France were destroyed. Our people rebuilt them, landed thousands of American locomotives and cars, now are shipping nearly a hundred thousand tons of supplies a week by rail.

"An army moving as rapidly as ours needs tremendous stocks of gasoline and oil. We already have laid down 900 miles of six-inch pipe line, reaching from the Channel and the Mediterranean toward the front. Our troops on the Continent are getting at least a million gallons of gasoline a day.

"Because the Germans wrecked most French telephone and telegraph systems, our Signal Corps men are spreading their own communications network from the Atlantic toward the Rhine.

"Air transport has been phenomenal, both in delivery of supplies and evacuation of the wounded. Already more than 50,000 wounded men have been flown to hospitals in England, and 12,000 across the Atlantic to hospitals at home. On one airfield we saw more planes unloading supplies and loading casualties than there are on all the commercial air lines in this country combined.

"The Germans destroyed roads and bridges, and our Army Engineers rebuilt them fast enough so that we constantly were tramping on their heels. They had ready, before the invasion, bridges to span every river and brook they have had to cross. And when our divisions break the present line the Engineers will be with them, and they'll have bridges to cross the Rhine, too. . . .

"I would be remiss not to name the soldiers whose vision, courage and energy are primarily responsible for accomplishing the impossible. In the south are General Devers,

General Patch and General Larkin; in the west, General Eisenhower, General Bradley and General Lee. General Eisenhower himself has this to say of the troops to whom he gave the task:

"My hat is off to the boys following through on the beaches and at Cherbourg . . . the ordinary G. I. working ten hours a day on the most sweaty, unromantic job in the war. No glamour, no adventure, just long, hard labor at soldier's pay. Without these lads the generals never could have done the things the headlines tell about. I don't mean to detract from the acclaim given the fighting men, but I am trying to figure out some recognition for these lads in the rear who keep the supplies moving."

Marine Holiday Furloughs

Special instructions governing leaves, furloughs and liberty for Marine Corps personnel during the period from Thanksgiving to 12 Jan. 1945 were issued this week. They will not apply to recruits completing their basic training during that period nor to personnel returning from overseas. Not more than 10 per cent of the strength of any post may be away at any one time.

From 12 Dec. to 12 Jan. furloughs of full 14 days may be granted in order that carriers can handle the return movements. Liberty may be granted for one day on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. Liberty may be granted to begin on 22 Dec., requiring personnel to leave their homes on 25 Dec., to arrive at their posts not later than 26 Dec. Liberty may be granted to begin on 29 Dec., requiring personnel to leave their homes on 1 Jan., to arrive at their posts not later than 2 Jan. Between 12 Dec. and 12 Jan. week-end liberty of three days may be granted.

Commanders should stagger dates of departure and return to assist the railroad authorities.

Leave for officers will be subject to the same restrictions.

Where leave, furlough or liberty does not involve travel by rail the restrictions shall not apply but commanders are cautioned not to grant leave furlough or liberty for travel by bus or other means in excess of available facilities.

Americans Invade Philippines

The eastern coast of Leyte Island, in the mid-Philippines between Luzon and Mindanao, was seized by American soldiers under General MacArthur on 20 Oct. (Pacific time).

General MacArthur termed the landings "a major amphibious operation."

The landings will "sever" Borneo and other Netherlands Indies islands "from Japan forever," he declared.

The capital, Tacloban, on the northeast coast of Leyte, has been secured "with small casualties," General MacArthur's communique stated.

Participating in the action are the U. S. Sixth Army, the Third and Seventh Fleets and the Far Eastern Air Force. General MacArthur said that he has taken back with him all of the men now living who escaped with him from the Philippines in 1942.

Regular Navy Appointments

Rear Adm. Louis E. Denfeld, USN, assistant chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, said this week that a board is being established in the Navy Department to review requests for transfer to the Regular Navy submitted by Reserve and temporary officers.

Admiral Denfeld stated that the board will be made up of regular and reserve officers representing all branches of the naval service, but size of the board has not yet been determined. The personnel chief said that the post-war Navy which Congress will be asked to approve probably will require 35,000 to 40,000 additional officers.

Fixing definite qualifications for transfer will be difficult to accomplish, Admiral Denfeld said. He stated that fleet officers and supply and account officers qualifications will differ as much as will submarine and aviation officers, which prohibits standardization of any qualifications. Admiral Denfeld pointed out that these transfers will be on a competitive basis because the bureau believes many more officers will request permanent appointments than will be needed in the regular establishment.

The Navy will have one, rather than several boards, and it will travel from one point to another. If more than one board were created, he said, their decisions would conflict and therefore not result in a standardized method of selection.

High praise of the Reserve officers on duty was voiced by Admiral Denfeld, who said that "the main mission of the Navy is to procure the best reserve officers."

Declaring that the study conducted to determine whether or not Reserve officers desired permanent appointments did not result in any undue influence being exerted, he revealed that the rosters marked by the officers were sent to the Bureau of Naval Personnel statistical section to be processed. While these rosters are filed by the Bureau, only the statistical data from them classified by rank and branch of service is used by the post-war planners.

When legislation is passed permitting the transfer of reserve officers to the regular Navy, Admiral Denfeld stated that the bureau will begin receiving applications to be reviewed by the board it plans to establish.

Admiral Denfeld said that one reason the Navy is so anxious to get the legislation enacted permitting these transfers is to enable the Navy to give the officers who apply and are accepted special courses before going back to duty as regular Navy officers.

Originally it had been hoped that the Navy's draft of legislation to govern post-war appointments would have been before the 78th Congress this summer, but the difficulty of drafting legislation which would apply to an expansion of any size has delayed preparation of the

bill.

The Navy desires the legislative language governing qualifications to give great latitude to the Navy in setting requirements for appointment, so that if a moderate expansion is ordered, requirements can be made more rigid than if a large number of officers are to be taken into the Regular Navy.

Navy Temporary Promotions

Two selection panels, charged with recommending many hundreds of lieutenants of the line of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve for temporary promotion to lieutenant commander have about completed their work. The promotions when made will be announced to the service in a Bureau of Naval Personnel Circular Letter.

Meeting at the same time, of course, have been panels representing the various staff corps. Their selections of lieutenants to be promoted will be announced at the same time, or shortly after, the line promotions are announced.

Although the board which recommended lieutenant commanders of the Regular Navy line for promotion to commander completed its work some time ago, and the promotions have been made (page 30, 9 Sept. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL), the corresponding staff corps panels have not completed their work.

The board to recommend lieutenant commanders of the Naval Reserve line for promotion to commander has just met and its deliberations will not be completed for about a month more. Board for the corresponding staff officers are meeting concurrently.

With completion of the work of the board processing retired officers (first page, 16 Sept. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL), the only other panels meeting or to meet, other than those named above, cover the promotions from commander to captain, Regular Navy staff corps and Naval Reserve line and staff. Results of these boards are not made public, officers being promoted to grade of captain by individual letter order.

Pearl Harbor Investigations

Reports were current this week that both Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short have testified at length before the boards appointed by the Secretaries of War and Navy to investigate the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Other witnesses to give testimony before the boards are said to include Rear Adm. Claude C. Bloch, former commander of the 14th Naval District, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, former chief of Naval Operations.

Charles B. Rugg, Admiral Kimmel's attorney, told reporters that Admiral Kimmel had heard nothing concerning the report of the board. The Admiral, he said, feels that, after three years, he is entitled to have this report completed as soon as possible and given to the public at the earliest possible moment.

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Taxes on Service Personnel

A clarification of the liability of service personnel to payment of taxes imposed by jurisdictions in which they are not legal residents is being issued to the Army by the War Department. The instructions, which take into account the provisions of the Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, apply to state and local taxes and not to taxes imposed by the Federal government.

It is pointed out that for the purposes of taxation, a person does not lose a residence or domicile in any State, territory, possession, or political subdivision, or in the District of Columbia, solely by reason of being absent in compliance with military orders, nor does he acquire a new residence by reason of such absence. The instructions state:

Poll or Capitation Taxes

A person who is not a resident or domiciliary of a taxing jurisdiction under the rule set out in paragraph 1 generally is not subject to poll or capitation taxes in such jurisdiction since such taxes are usually predicated upon residence or domicile.

Income or Gross Income Taxes

A person who is not a resident or domiciliary of a taxing jurisdiction under the rule set out in paragraph 1 is not subject to taxation by such jurisdiction on his income or gross income, except such income or gross income as is derived from sources within such jurisdiction. Compensation for military service performed in a taxing jurisdiction of which a person is not a resident or domiciliary under the rule set out in paragraph 1 does not constitute income or gross income derived from sources within such jurisdiction. The extent to which his income or gross income (other than compensation for military service, if any) derived from sources within such jurisdiction is subject to tax depends upon the law of such jurisdiction.

Intangible Personal Property Taxes

A person who is not a resident or domiciliary of a taxing jurisdiction under the rule set out in paragraph 1 generally is not subject to taxation by such jurisdiction on his intangible personal property (stocks, bonds, bank accounts, notes, accounts receivable, etc.) since such taxes are usually predicated upon residence or domicile. There may be instances, however, where such a jurisdiction may tax his intangible personal property, as, for example, where it has a taxable situs within such jurisdiction by reason of its connection with a trade or business carried on there.

Tangible Personal Property Taxes

A person who is not a resident or domiciliary of a taxing jurisdiction under the rule set out in paragraph 1 generally is not subject to taxation by such jurisdiction on his tangible personal property (furniture, household goods, personal effects, etc.), since section 514 of the Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended by Public Law 415-78th Congress, approved 3 July 1944, specifically provides that the personal property of such a person "shall not be deemed to be located or present in or to have a situs for taxation in" such a jurisdiction. That section, however, does not prevent any taxing jurisdiction from taxing tangible personal property used therein in a trade or business, nor does it require the refunding of any tangible personal property taxes paid prior to 3 July 1944. Prior to the enactment of Public Law 415, most taxing jurisdictions re-

quired the payment of taxes upon tangible personal property located within their borders, regardless of the residence or domicile of the owner, though some taxing jurisdictions did not tax the tangible personal property of military personnel temporarily within their borders.

Motor Vehicle Licenses and Taxes

A person who is not a resident or domiciliary of a taxing jurisdiction under the rule set out in paragraph 1 generally is not subject to licenses, fees, or excise taxes imposed by such jurisdiction with respect to motor vehicles or the use thereof, provided that the license, fee, or excise required by the State, territory, possession, or District of Columbia of which he is a resident or domiciliary has been paid. (Note that in order to fall within this rule it is necessary only that the license, fee, or excise required by the State, territory, possession, or District of Columbia, of which the person is a resident or domiciliary be paid; there is no requirement that the license, fee, or excise (if any) required by the political subdivision (county, city, etc.) of which he is a resident or domiciliary be paid.) Nothing in section 514 of the Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended by Public Law 415-78th Congress, prevents any taxing jurisdiction from imposing taxes with respect to motor vehicles used therein in a trade or business nor requires the refunding of any motor vehicle taxes paid prior to 3 July 1944.

American Prisoners of War

Military personnel who have been prisoners of war for 60 days or more or whose condition requires it, will be returned to the United States as soon as possible after being freed. They will be given priority in return over all other casual personnel, except sick and wounded, the War Department said this week.

It is recognized that individuals frequently require assistance in overcoming the effects of prolonged captivity.

A recent example of the policy was the return to the United States of 1,015 American airmen who had been interned in Bucharest and were freed when Romania surrendered. A little more than a month after the surrender, the fliers were back in New York City preparing to start for their homes on 30-day leaves and furloughs.

Similar arrangements are being made for the return to this country of former prisoners of war who were held in Bulgaria.

The pay of prisoners of war continues to be credited to their accounts during the entire period of their absence, at the rates in effect at the time of capture. As soon as a soldier is listed as missing in action, an account is opened in his name and pay accrues on the usual basis. Credits include base pay plus any additional amount due for length of service, foreign service, flying and parachute pay, rental and subsistence allowance and quarters allowance for dependents.

Any allotment which a prisoner has in effect at the time of capture whether for family allowance, insurance premiums, bonds, or any other purpose, continues during his internment period and these sums are deducted from the amount due upon his release. There is no deduction for pay received by officers under the terms of the Geneva Convention from the country holding these prisoners of war and no deduction for work-pay received by prisoners of war from the detaining power.

Requests received from prisoners who wish to initiate or increase allotments are complied with whenever possible. In addition, adjustments are made by the Department without any specific request of the prisoner when dependents furnish evidence of a need for further help.

Prisoner of Germans

The War Department disclosed 14 Oct. that Brig. Gen. Arthur W. Vanaman, USA, has been captured by the Germans, the first American general officer to become a prisoner of Germany. In addition, it was announced that the Legion of Merit was awarded General Vanaman for prior service in this country as commander of the Oklahoma City Air Service Command.

Can't Increase Troops Returned

The approximately 30,000 men now being returned to the United States from overseas each month "is the maximum that can be returned without endangering the success of our military operations," the War Department has declared.

To return 30,000 men, because of travel and processing delays, the Army "must immobilize four to seven times this number, or the equivalent of 8 to 14 divisions," the department continued.

"For every man that we add to this number being returned, the Army would lose the effective use of from four to seven soldiers. We simply do not have the men to increase substantially the number now being returned and at the same time to continue to prosecute the war vigorously to an early conclusion."

The department's statement was made public this week by the House Military Affairs Committee for which it had been prepared in order to assist Congressmen to answer questions about rotation and furloughs.

The presence in the United States of a considerable number of men "often results in the erroneous conclusion that replacements for rotation purposes are plentiful," the department remarked, declaring "the exact opposite is the case."

The department continued:

"Overhead installations in this country are presently operated almost exclusively by personnel who have already had overseas service or who are not physically qualified for such service or by members of the WAC. Consequently, these installations will be able to provide very few men for replacements in the future. By far the great majority of soldiers in the United States who are physically qualified for overseas service either are assigned to organizations which are receiving team training preparatory to early shipment overseas as units or they are receiving individual training preparatory to shipment overseas as replacements for battle losses, that is, for use in maintaining at full strength units already overseas. Neither of these groups can provide rotation replacements without seriously delaying their contemplated and scheduled use overseas."

In addition to the lack of replacements and the large number of men immobilized, the department listed lack of shipping as a factor in limiting relief of overseas personnel. Not as critical a factor as formerly, the department admitted, there is still a shortage of space moving outward bound to carry replacements, although there is of course space on homecoming vessels for men who have been relieved.

Three methods of relief are practiced, the department said—men returned home due to reduction of forces in quiet theaters, men returned on furlough and destined to return to their units, and men returned on rotation who will be reassigned.

In the case of men returned on furlough, the Army declared, it is not generally realized that "each individual, in order to spend 30 days at home, is absent from his unit for a period of approximately four months. In other words, the return of a given number of men under this plan each month results in at least four times that number being immobilized insofar as useful military service is concerned."

Navy to Accept Negro Women

The Navy Department announced Thursday that President Roosevelt has approved a plan for the acceptance of negro women in the U. S. Naval Women's Reserve.

The plan calls for the immediate commissioning of a limited number of especially qualified negro women to serve as administrative officers. They will assist in the subsequent planning and supervision of the program for negro women which will be administered as an integral part of the Women's Reserve.

Enlistment of negro women will be undertaken as soon as these plans have been completed and it is presently indicated that the first negro recruits will enter training shortly after 1 January, 1945.

Officer candidates and enlisted women will be trained at existing schools for the training of Waves. The number to be enlisted will be determined by the needs of the service.

Preventive Maintenance is not a military secret. So talk about it to everyone and perform it on everything.

Army and Navy Journal

October 21, 1944

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Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel

I. D. Snyder, AC	T. Mizell, Jr., JAGD
C. W. Richard, AC	E. Lee, CWS
N. H. Crumley, AC	F. Racen, AC
R. C. Bailey, CE	V. B. Bagnall, SC
E. T. Sims, AC	H. L. Putnam, AC
W. R. Galbreath, MC	E. M. Stenjem, Inf
W. C. Bausch, AC	A. D. Warwick, TC
R. C. Lehman, AC	B. W. Barclay, AC
B. Gross, OD	R. W. D. Smith, Jr., AC
A. W. Parry, Jr., TC	
R. C. Downie, OD	

Major to Lt. Colonel

H. L. Archinal, AC	M. A. Daragh, TC
M. B. Hall, AC	S. D. Sannon, CWS
J. E. Henry, AC	J. M. Slight, TC
L. B. Reed, AGD	L. C. Shrader, MC
D. C. O'Hara, QMC	G. E. Naramor, QMC
G. I. Davis, AUS	J. W. Lockwood, AC
H. H. Jones, AC	M. T. Halbouty, Inf
L. J. Lohse, AC	T. R. Pitts, AGD
R. M. Appleman, DC	H. W. Parry, Jr., TC
R. E. Harroff, OD	J. Q. Braddock, AC
W. W. Woodbridge, CE	R. A. Gould, Jr., AC
G. M. Megica, OD	R. D. Briggs, OD
J. L. Koehl, SC	R. M. Bush, OD
B. E. White, TC	F. W. Immasche, AUS, AC
E. G. Cooper, AC	E. R. Conover, AUS
W. B. Poe, AC	R. Christensen, FA
R. A. McCord, Jr., QMC	R. C. Alley, MC
R. H. Fousner, MC	A. C. Reynolds, AC
J. B. Grossnickle, AC	A. H. Rankin, AUS
W. J. Angesen, MC	H. S. Monroe, AC
B. A. Williamson, JAGD	H. H. Arnold, Jr., CE
H. C. Galbroner, OD	T. B. Roelofs, Inf
E. W. Pohl, Sn C	W. L. Stewart, Cav
C. E. Flaherty, AC	R. H. Davis, AC
C. B. Marshall, TC	J. B. Cabell, FA
F. S. Walker, OD	J. B. M. Price, MC
O. J. Menard, MC	J. D. Whilden, AC
C. J. West, Inf	B. M. Smith, AC
N. G. Carper, Jr., AC	W. H. Colvin, Inf
J. J. Grant, OD	H. G. Fairchild, SC
D. V. Ward, CE	J. W. Montgomery, MC
E. F. Baumer, GSC	J. L. Spurr, CE
T. Longman, AC	F. S. Swackhamer, CWS
H. B. Livesey, Jr., CWS	H. H. Todd, Jr., MC
A. F. Tucker, AC	J. E. McDonald, MC
R. A. Walker, SC	H. E. Wetzel, CE
R. E. Dunn, CE	R. R. Lutz, CAC
J. H. Allen, AUS	W. H. Turner, OD
P. J. Smykla, CE	L. R. Walker, AC
W. E. Schott, OD	G. M. Diaz, AC

Captain to Major

H. J. Meyer, AC	W. J. Montgomery, AC
J. J. Arons, MC	R. A. Scott, WAC
A. G. Muir, QMC	R. T. Woodworth, WAC
R. P. Almond, CMP	M. W. Stehr, SC
F. J. O'Brien, AC	W. E. Geyser, AC
J. Belsky, MC	W. Beckett, AC
L. L. Marston, MC	G. H. Rawlins, AC
E. B. Goshorn, IGD	R. B. Evans, III, GSC
J. G. Moak, SC	J. P. Naughton, OD
J. Taylor, Cav	J. L. Fisher, AC
F. W. Vargo, FA	L. S. McLean, AC
L. E. Benade, MAC	W. M. Poynter, Inf
J. W. Greenleaf, Jr., Sn C	R. H. Morgan, MC
E. Jensen, Inf	G. J. Dunkley, AC
J. A. G. Wiae, Jr., AGD	E. E. Watkins, Jr., AC
J. Pickard, AUS	T. D. Allison, AC
G. G. Spless, SC	M. H. Hopkins, CAC
E. J. Devans, Jr., SC	F. L. Woods, CAC
W. M. Leffingwell, CAC	R. A. Norris, AC
F. E. Van Buren, MAC	L. F. Hartmann, CE
R. P. Zebley, Jr., SC	G. L. Dittz, CE
C. Fitzgerald, Inf	C. J. Statler, Jr., AC
R. T. Stevens, MC	E. L. Hartung, AC
J. G. Shaw, MC	A. L. Silco, Ch
A. W. Green, AC	W. J. Bennett, FD
L. C. Detwiler, AC	L. W. Hem, AC
J. R. Finch, AC	C. S. Tucker, CE
T. Hardeen, Jr., AC	M. Ambrose, OD
G. W. Godd, SC	G. O. True, AUS
R. C. Hagan, FA	R. J. Gillespie, OD
R. M. Mikesell, AC	E. A. Jensen, AC
A. L. Van Buskirk, AC	D. H. Johnson, OD
R. S. Fulton, CE	R. C. Hussey, QMC
P. H. Laming, FD	R. W. Loos, CE
C. L. Carter, Inf	R. E. Sorge, Inf
T. D. Tobin, AC	J. K. Ebbert, AC
J. B. Hunter, Jr., AC	R. L. Salliant, CE
S. A. Challenger, OD	R. G. Tetu, AUS
J. E. Chaves, CE	J. T. Downs, III, MC
F. G. Koch, AUS	B. G. Habberton, AC
N. S. Waterman, AC	J. E. McDade, AC
H. L. Green, CWS	A. N. Kelso, CE
D. J. Ring, QMC	W. G. K. Bengston, IGD
F. G. Reinke, FA	I. Lipton, CAC
J. N. McVay, AC	S. G. Porterfield, AC
A. P. Cooper, CE	J. K. Bennett, OD
A. L. Abbt, CAC	C. H. Huntoon, OD
J. W. McDermott, QMC	A. H. Dingman, AC
J. W. Oyler, AC	B. D. Doyle, AC
A. G. Boyd, Inf	T. P. Matusewic, AC
R. E. Lynch, Jr., AC	A. H. Ingalls, AC
L. W. Moore, AUS	E. L. Saley, OD
	L. S. Engert, FD
	J. E. Krause, AC

(Continued on Next Page)

Did You Read—

these news stories last week:

Veterans' Administrator Hines clarifies pre-war Regulars rights to G.I. Bill benefits?

Navy orders Reserve officers reclassified?

Army officer candidate procedures revised?

Navy makes recess flag officer appointments?

Educational service officers sent to advanced naval bases?

If not, you did not read the ARMY and NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.

New Army Regulations

New Army Regulations and changes to regulations recently issued include the following:

AR 35-190, "Gifts and Donations," a new regulation issued 21 Sept. to supersede parts of Circulars 274 and 401 of 1942.

AR 35-600, "Official Checks and Treasury Warrants," edition of 20 Sept. supersedes AR 35-580 of 5 Feb. 1940 and Change No. 1 thereto and AR 35-600 of 16 May 1938 and Change No. 1 thereto.

AR 35-730, "Decisions of the Comptroller General and Settlement of Claims by or against the United States," edition of 21 Sept.

AR 600-81, "Badge for Qualification, Motor Vehicle Driver and Mechanic," a new regulation issued 22 Sept. to supersede parts of Circular 248 of 1942 and 119 of 1943.

AR 850-150, "Authorized Abbreviations and Symbols," edition of 18 Sept. supersedes edition of 14 Aug. 1943 and Change 3 thereto.

AR 30-2215, "Meal Tickets," Change 2, dated 23 Sept. supersedes Change 1 and paragraph 3b, section II, Circular 350 of 1944.

AR 35-1340, "How Time Computed in Payment of Personnel," Change 1 issued 23 Sept.

AR 95-200, "Army Airways Communications System," Change 2 issued 26 Sept. supersedes Change 1.

AR 40-1080, "Current Statistical Health Reports, Tables and Charts," Change 3 issued 20 Sept. supersedes section VI, Circular 254 of 1944.

AR 100-61, "Real Estate; Acquisition," Change 3 issued 22 Sept. supersedes Changes 1 and 2 and amendatory circulars.

AR 615-275, "Authorized Absence, Enlisted Men," edition of 2 Sept. supersedes the edition of 16 Feb. 1940 and changes the amendatory circulars.

Takes Command in Panama

Headquarters, Panama Canal Department—One of the original Jungle Mudders who helped forge fortress Panama out of the trackless interior flanking the Allied lifeline between the Atlantic and Pacific has returned to the scene of his pioneering as commanding general of the Atlantic anti-aircraft defenses of the Panama Coast Artillery Command.

Upon assuming the post relinquished by Brig. Gen. Randolph T. Pendleton, Brig. Gen. Edgar H. Underwood warned against a letdown in the vigilant guard-

UNITED STATES ARMY

ing of the Panama Canal as the war's spotlight prepares to shift to the Pacific.

"It is still possible for a suicide raid," he asserted. "I still think Japan might attack this place. I don't think they'd ever get away, but with their psychology, it is perfectly possible that they might attempt it."

General Underwood served in Panama from 1 Aug., 1939, to 14 July, 1942.

Education for Garrisons

Additional details on the Army's plans for voluntary off-duty education of troops in Europe awaiting transportation home after cessation of hostilities on that continent were given to a *Herald-Tribune* forum audience on 18 Oct. by Maj. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, director of the Information and Education Division, Army Service Forces.

The education program is elective and will not delay the separation from service of any individual who is taking a course, General Osborn reminded. Objective of the training, General Osborn said is to provide each man with one or more useful vocational or professional skills and to provide the equivalent of at least a fifth-grade education for those who do not have it.

General Osborn reiterated a warning that it will take considerable time to return troops from Europe, particularly if war with Japan ties up large numbers of ships.

At the end of hostilities in any theater, he said, the program will provide educational and recreational facilities from the elementary to the college post-graduate levels and on-the-job training in mechanical and technical skills. It will include supervised tours and furloughs.

Unit schools, for battalions or units of 1,000 men or less, will offer general courses up to and including the second year of college. Technical schools will offer specialized courses and on-the-job training. Army University Study Centers will offer special courses at the graduate level. Men may qualify to be sent to civilian colleges and universities in the theater in which they are located.

"Since enrollment in any course," General Osborn said, "must not delay the return of an individual to the United States, each course has been divided into units calling for twenty hours of classroom work and each unit has been made as independent as the subject will allow."

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The War Program

(Continued from First Page)

toward the Philippines.

Then on 17 Sept., 1944, came the airborne operations in Holland, with the First Allied Airborne Army, under the command of Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, making landings in daylight behind the German lines. These operations covered a ten-day period. Elements of three airborne divisions, two American and one British, were launched simultaneously on the first day. The following days provided reinforcements and re-supply. The job was accomplished successfully despite the handicaps of bad weather and opposition by the Luftwaffe. The First British Airborne Division seized its objectives and held out against enemy armored units for nine days but was badly cut up when ground units were unable to arrive with support. The American divisions were successful in holding all their objectives, providing and protecting a corridor for the advance of Allied ground forces northward.

Training for this type of combat, both for the combined organization forming the Airborne Division and for the Troop Carrier personnel which carry them into battle in transport planes and gliders, is of a highly specialized order. Ground troops of the airborne units and Air Force personnel of the Troop Carrier Command therefore undergo much of their training together, glider pilots receiving training which enables them to leave their craft and fight as ground troops as soon as landings are made.

Necessarily a hazardous combat operation, training from the primary phases forward is planned to instill the highest degree of efficiency and reduce operational casualties to a minimum. To approximate actual combat conditions as nearly as possible, combined Troop Carrier-Airborne maneuvers climax the training given before shifting to combat zones. The maneuvers included mass night parachute drops, both of men and supplies, and the night landing of gliders in fields not prepared as airstrips.

The Parachute School, Ft. Benning, Ga., trains and furnishes replacements for parachute units. The Airborne Center, Camp Mackall, N. C., finishes the training of the airborne units. Training of glider personnel is given at the ten bases of the First Troop Carrier Command—Baer Field, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Bergstrom Field, Austin, Tex.; Bowman Field, Louisville, Ky.; George Field, Lawrenceville, Ill.; Laurensburg-Maxton Army Air Base, Maxton, N. C.; Lawson Field, Ft. Benning, Ga.; Malden Army Air Field, Malden, Mo.; Pope Field, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Sedalia Army Air Field, Warrensburg, Mo., and Stout Field, Indianapolis, Ind.

Glanders now in use are the CG-4A, which holds 15 men, and the CG-13, which carries about twice that number. The larger glider can carry a surprising amount of heavy equipment. The snatch pick up now in use, whereby a plane in flight takes the glider in tow without landing, is used not only for the salvage of gliders but for the evacuation of casualties, one of the important services of the Troop Carrier Command.

The ability of gliders, like paratroops, to land in restricted areas silently is one

of their primary assets in combat operations. Towed by C-47s, in either single or double tow, large numbers of gliders bearing men, howitzers, jeeps, antitank guns and other equipment are able to land in fields too small to allow the landing of transport planes.

Army Promotions

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Capt. to Major—Cont.

R. O. Koke, DC	J. O. Smith, CE
R. C. Byrnes, AC	W. C. Clemenson, MAC
S. M. Coan, OD	N. B. Terwilliger, AC
J. W. Limric, AC	L. M. Chancellor, AC
J. Hannula, OD	D. A. Ryden, AC
E. Peterson, WAC	L. M. Schick, AC
D. E. Kirkpatrick, AC	R. B. MacDonald, AC
C. B. Mally, AC	E. M. Scherer, Inf
N. P. Hays, AC	A. J. McCormack, CE
J. J. Agos, AGD	C. W. Bryden, OD
A. F. Wray, CAC	E. R. Cairl, AC
A. C. Gray, CE	W. Williams, Jr., AC
D. A. Brennan, OD	G. H. Moss, III, AC
P. H. Crafton, Inf	J. T. Dickinson, AC
G. M. Carleton, AC	A. Godfar, QMC
R. Bateman, AC	G. Flisnick, AC
R. J. Fitzgerald, AC	R. W. Forsyth, AC
M. S. Reichley, Inf	F. H. Gowen, AC
F. G. Spencer, SC	N. S. Stolloroff, CE
J. B. Olverson, Jr., OD	J. W. Ballentine, FD
F. H. Spears, Jr., AUS	R. S. Gyro, AC
N. I. Brown, AC	W. C. Erasline, AC
F. S. Evertsbusch, AC	J. Mahler, AC
T. F. Wimbley, Jr., OD	W. W. Aab, AC
D. G. Hudson, AC	J. H. McGee, AC
W. H. Burns, MAC	H. C. Finch, AC
C. W. Yeo, AC	I. W. Anderten, CWS
G. M. Gary, OD	C. M. Snowden, AC
S. J. Swanson, FA	R. A. Cooley, Jr., AC
C. G. Bradt, AC	W. R. Lane, JAGD
D. M. McDaniel, AC	J. E. Zimmerman, AC
W. E. Gudjunis, AC	M. B. Schofield, AC
E. P. Rosenbaum, AC	J. Sureck, AC
H. L. Henderson, AC	I. M. Hauser, DC
C. I. Bennett, Jr., AC	P. H. Sinsy, AC
M. A. Fischer, QMC	G. H. Berg, AC
E. H. Dunn, Jr., AC	A. C. Dorrance, Jr., AC
A. P. Jenkins, AC	C. W. Gloze, AC
T. F. Curry, AC	W. O. Lentz, AC
F. M. Brickey, CE	W. H. Sachs, Inf
R. J. Heise, AC	R. C. Hoke, AC
C. G. Benes, AC	F. A. King, AC
J. H. Wadsworth, AC	J. F. Flaherty, AC
D. S. Frohman, GSC	J. W. Shenkel, CE
R. M. Slusser, Inf	H. D. Bennett, Jr., AC
R. O. Bennett, Inf	M. Walteher, OD
G. W. Breuer, OD	H. L. Cooler, CE
E. R. Leng, Cav	J. W. Ihli, AC
G. M. Heinzmann, MAC	W. J. Robinson, MAC
S. J. Coe, AC	C. E. Cassetty, AC
B. W. Robertson, CE	L. L. Griffin, QMC
C. B. Polillon, Jr., AC	H. E. Lindhe, AC
E. V. Raphael, AC	A. C. Bennett, Jr., MC
E. T. O'Donnell, AC	M. P. West, AC
J. H. Crankshaw, OD	L. N. Youngblood, AC
J. L. Cunningham, AC	S. G. Harriss, Jr., FD
E. J. McCarthy, AC	M. Horowitz, AC
D. K. Boyles, IGD	H. G. Brown, CE
M. A. Embertson, OD	R. A. Pottar, AC
	A. R. Collettine, AC

School for Personnel Services

Dates for future classes at the School for Personnel Services (formerly the School for Special and Morale Services) at Lexington, Va., have been announced.

Five courses will be held simultaneously opening 20 Dec. and closing 17 Jan., another set opening 24 Jan. and closing 21 Feb., and a third set opening 28 Feb. and closing 28 March. The courses will be: information and education, athletic and recreation, educational and reconditioning, physical reconditioning, and personal affairs. In each instance students are to report not later than noon the day before the scheduled opening.

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These and other tasks of warfare are too tough for the controlled muscle power of mere man. So they are performed by made-to-order "nerves" and "muscles" of

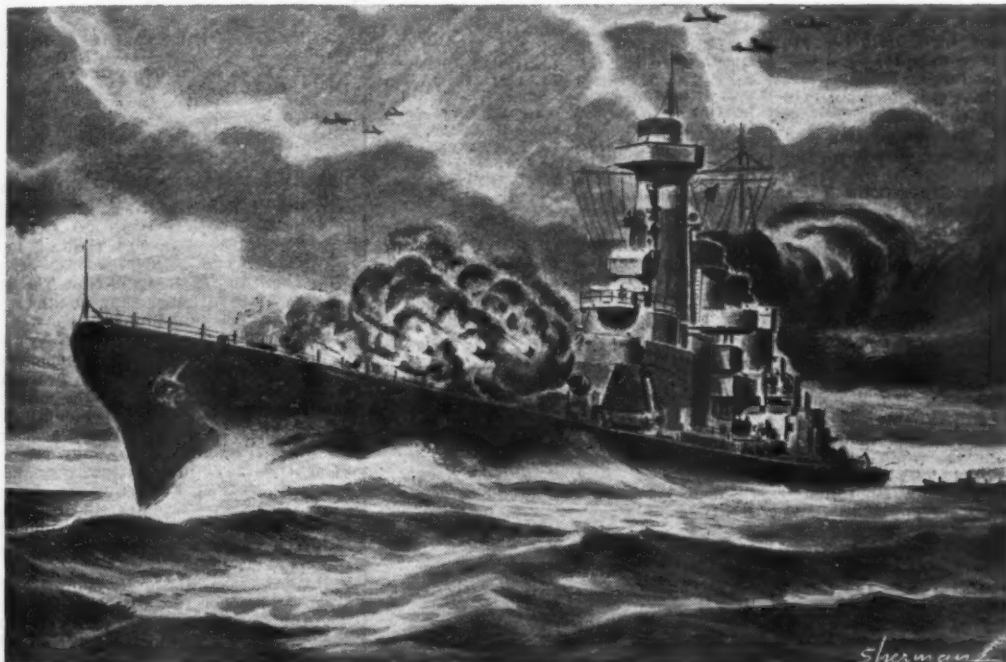
steel and oil, using the principle of hydraulics.

Hydraulic "nerves" and "muscles" can move and control many hundreds of tons at the touch of a finger on a lever. And do it smoothly, quickly, and with hairbreadth precision.

Even before the war, Vickers Inc., a

division of the Sperry Corporation, had years of experience in applying hydraulic power and control to industrial devices, and to Army and Navy weapons.

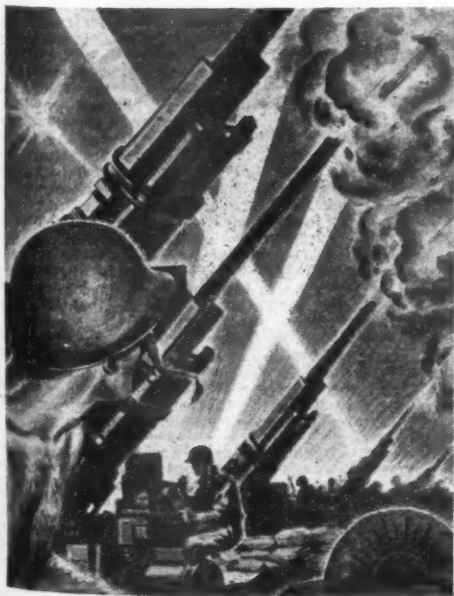
Wartime brought additional assignments. Here are a few of the tasks which these man-made hydraulic nerves and muscles perform...



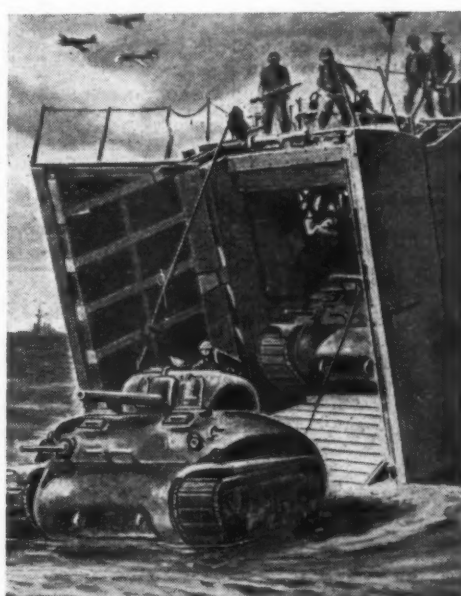
They spin the 1550-ton turret on a battleship. This means training and elevating the monster 16-inch guns mounted three abreast in a heavy, armored turret. Precision, speed, and dependability are vital. The hydraulic drive is one reason for our Navy's deadly gunfire.



They turn the belly turret of a Liberator. It takes plenty of muscle to rotate and elevate a belly turret against the terrific wind pressure. So the "muscles" and controls are hydraulic—and they do their job smoothly, instantly, and with great accuracy.



They keep ack-ack guns on the target. In response to firing data transmitted by the Sperry Antiaircraft Director, our Army's 90-mm. antiaircraft guns are instantly and automatically positioned on the target. The hydraulic control mechanism which swings and elevates these guns responds to a movement of one one thousandth of an inch of the controls.



They open the mouth of an LSM. When it's time for the bow doors of a Landing Ship Medium to open, it's time for action. Positive, dependable operation may be a matter of life or death. This heavy job is entrusted to Vickers hydraulics.

While the applications of hydraulics to our modern weapons of war are the more spectacular, Vickers equipment is performing equally important tasks on the production front.

Giant presses, ingenious and intricate machines for making munitions, standard and special machine tools, and oil well machinery are but a few examples.

When Victory permits, Vickers precision hydraulic equipment will aid in the manufacture of hundreds of postwar products.

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Navy Day Celebration

Spectacular achievements of the Navy in the Atlantic and the Pacific and the growing realization that a strong Navy is a guarantee of freedom will be stressed in the 1944 celebration of Navy Day on 27 Oct. Navy Day dinners and luncheons are being arranged in almost every large city and many communities are planning parades, public meetings and other exercises in honor of the Navy.

At New York, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, will speak. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal and Rear Adm. H. S. Kendall, USN, will speak at a luncheon at Oklahoma City, Okla. The Secretary will speak at a dinner at Chicago, Ill., later the same day. Under Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard will speak at Los Angeles, Calif.

Other Navy Day speeches are as follows:

Akron, Ohio—Comdr. Robert A. Winston
Atlanta, Ga.—Vice Adm. A. W. Fitch
Baltimore, Md.—Rear Adm. T. L. Gatch
Boise, Idaho—Comdr. Frank Kelley
Boston, Mass.—Rear Adm. G. F. Hussey, jr.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Capt. L. F. Small
Butte, Mont.—Comdr. Melvin McCoy
Canton, Ohio—Capt. Herman A. Spanagel
Charleston, S. C.—Rear Adm. Jules James
Cincinnati, Ohio—Rear Adm. DeWitt C. Ramsey
Cleveland, Ohio (22 Oct. 1944)—Capt. R. D. Workman, ChC.
Cleveland, Ohio—Rear Adm. Earle Mills
Columbus, Ohio—Rear Adm. O. B. Hardison
Dallas, Texas—Capt. J. L. Holloway
Danville, Va.—Comdr. J. A. Tyree, jr.
Detroit, Mich.—Vice Adm. Randall Jacobs
Evansville, Ind.—Capt. F. Ceres, (MC)
Harrisburg, Pa.—Capt. French R. Moore, (MC)
Helena, Montana—Rear Adm. C. A. Trexel, CEC
Houston, Texas—Rear Adm. C. H. Woodward, USN (Ret.)
Indianapolis, Ind.—Vice Adm. Jonas H. Ingram
Kansas City, Mo.—Capt. James Fife
Little Rock, Ark.—Rear Adm. Robert Donohue, USCG.
Louisville, Ky.—Capt. D. W. Coe
Miami, Florida—Rear Adm. W. S. Anderson
Milwaukee, Wis.—Rear Adm. W. B. Young (SC)
Minneapolis, Minn.—Comdr. E. D. Anderson (MC)
Montgomery, Ala.—Capt. J. S. Phillips
New Orleans, La.—Rear Adm. A. S. Merrill, USN
Omaha, Neb.—Rear Adm. E. C. White, (MC)

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Philadelphia, Pa.—Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift
Richmond, Va.—Comdr. J. J. Tunney
St. Louis, Mo.—Vice Adm. Joseph K. Taussig, USN (Ret.)
San Diego, Calif.—Governor Earl Warren
San Francisco, Calif.—Rear Adm. C. H. Wright
Seattle, Wash.—Rear Adm. R. M. Griffin
Spokane, Wash.—Rear Adm. C. S. Gillette
Springfield, Ill.—Capt. Geo. W. Campbell
Topeka, Kansas—Capt. D. D. Gurley
Vancouver, Wash.—Comdr. C. M. Wassell, MC
Washington, D. C. (Rotary Club, 25 Oct.)—Rear Adm. J. H. Cassidy
Williamsburg, Va.—Rear Adm. L. M. LeBreton
Wilmington, Del.—Capt. F. E. Haeblerie
Winston-Salem, N. C.—Admiral E. C. Kalbfus.

Jap Air Power

Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air Gates said this week that the air losses of the Japanese were taking a terrific toll on their production ability. Mr. Gates pointed out that this does not necessarily mean that their production is the main problem. He stated that the pilots were the greatest losses to the Japanese.

Assistant Secretary Gates pointed out that it was tremendously difficult to determine totals on Japanese plane losses. He emphasized that we could only count the combat losses, and in our own experience we have found that operational losses in some cases seriously change loss figures of planes and pilots.

The Japanese are capable of producing 1,500 planes a month. While we have destroyed more than that number in one month, officials say that the Japanese still have a large and capable air force which is far from destroyed. The Japanese may be holding much of their plane reserve and best pilots out of the surrounding island battles for final blows against us when we get closer to their home island.

This method of holding back best reserves applies especially to Jap pilots. Our observers have said that Jap pilots are now not as well trained as they were at the beginning of the war. Because of the continuing Japanese training program, it is believed that the best pilots are being held for future use against us.

Repair Vessels after V-E Day

The cessation of hostilities in Germany will probably result in shore leave in the United States for crews serving on many vessels in the Pacific, according to officials of the Bureau of Ships. The officials say that the Navy expects to start a policy of ship rotation after hostilities cease with Germany.

It was pointed out that for the most part European vessels will not require overhauling because the area of their operation has been so compact that shore at-

tention has been given at harbors within the theatre. However, officials stated that the Pacific area covered considerable area and that shore overhaul of vessels in that area has been impossible.

The length of each crew's leave of course will depend upon the overhaul job and repairs required by their vessel.

Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard announced from 15 to 21 October, include the following:

SAFE
*Lt. (jg) H. F. McCue, USNR
DEAD
OFFICER PERSONNEL
U. S. Navy
Lt. Com. M. Thompson
Lt. Com. H. B. Bass

U. S. Naval Reserve
*Lt. P. D. Mooney
Ens. T. S. Luerssen
Ens. G. G. Bardin, jr.
*Lt. C. G. Hewitt
Lt. (jg) C. S. Pack
Ens. J. R. Sullivan
Lt. (jg) C. L. Carlson
Ens. J. E. McNinch
Lt. (jg) F. M. Waters
Ens. J. R. Dicken
*Lt. (jg) R. Byron
Lt. J. B. Neighbours
Lt. (jg) R. B. Moore
Lt. (jg) W. V. Henning
*Ens. W. E. Joneson
*Ens. K. E. Dye
Lt. R. F. James

U. S. Marine Corps
1st Lt. J. R. Galbreath
WO A. F. D. Bartholomew

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Capt. J. E. Heath
Capt. E. W. Fitzwater
1st Lt. W. T. Bristol
2d Lt. J. P. Loughman
2d Lt. W. D. Woodyard
2d Lt. J. M. Wheeler
1st Lt. W. K. Olmstead, jr.
1st Lt. E. J. Utter
2d Lt. J. A. Decker
Capt. R. F. Kehoe
Capt. J. E. Heath
1st Lt. L. R. Ladwig
Capt. L. J. McLoskey

U. S. Coast Guard Reserve
Lt. (jg) A. B. Evans, jr.
ENLISTED PERSONNEL
U. S. Navy

CR A. B. Tolman
MM G. H. Trousdell
TC C. N. Ridley
CPM C. W. Sifford
CMM J. W. Stone
GM N. A. Perry
FC W. R. Minnick
S D. D. Laird
MM V. A. Rippa
TM C. L. Keith
GM C. S. Welcker
MM E. Ginnett, jr.
CM A. E. Wood
ACR J. T. Rushing
MM J. S. Davidson
MM F. W. Bond

U. S. Naval Reserve
SM J. H. Cooper
BM W. H. Cornette
AO W. T. Van Meter
CY W. H. Pardee, jr.
MM V. F. Zimblinski
AMM J. J. Podgorski
SM S. W. Coleman
MM G. W. Lindgren
R C. R. Childers
TM G. A. Phillips
PM C. R. Mahan, jr.
SM K. Kirby
CS E. J. Labuda
RT A. L. Zarelli
AR H. L. Shaffer

U. S. Marine Corps
GS L. R. Love
PS E. P. Anteckl
GS P. W. Nye
TS H. K. Hooks
PS F. E. Bradford
FS R. R. Mitchell

U. S. Coast Guard Reserve
GM C. F. Bradley
WOUNDED
U. S. Navy

Capt. W. Granat
U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. R. M. Simms
Lt. A. H. Edwards
Lt. (jg) L. R. Timberlake, jr.
Lt. (jg) J. F. Giblew, jr.
Lt. B. E. Anderson
Lt. (jg) B. W. Creelman
Lt. (jg) C. R. Jordan
Ens. M. Craus
Ens. W. C. Johnson
U. S. Marine Corps
2d Lt. N. A. Smith

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U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Capt. R. L. Heinze
1st Lt. L. I. Belt
#1st Lt. P. N. Reglato
1st Lt. J. R. Williams, jr.
1st Lt. R. J. Herwig
1st Lt. R. J. Herwig
2d Lt. G. M. Jenkins
2d Lt. R. R. Reher

MISSING
U. S. Navy
Ens. L. T. Chestnut, III
Lt. Com. C. Wayne

U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. Com. G. D. Gibson
Lt. (jg) J. J. Savage
Ens. D. Laner
Ens. N. E. Drouin
Ens. J. P. R. Parent
Lt. (jg) R. H. Hansche
Lt. (jg) A. L. Gill
Lt. (jg) H. D. Brown
Lt. (jg) M. A. Mor
Lt. (jg) J. P. Hart
Ens. K. D. Cook
Ens. D. E. Baxter
Lt. H. L. Strauss, jr.
Lt. (jg) R. D. Horne
Lt. (jg) W. G. White
Ens. B. R. Maynard
Ens. W. C. Reiser
Lt. (jg) D. F. McDonald
Ens. M. L. Naylor, jr.
Ens. T. R. Bradford
Lt. (jg) J. H. Heath
Lt. (jg) W. H. Canty
Lt. (jg) W. H. Sartwell
Ens. K. G. Miles
Ens. C. G. Snively, jr.
Lt. (jg) G. C. Kellogg
Ens. D. L. Broadwell
Lt. (jg) J. W. Murph
Lt. (jg) E. W. Gehrke
Ens. G. L. Ohi
Ens. M. S. Stocker
Lt. H. J. Blind
Lt. (jg) J. H. Coyne
Lt. (jg) R. I. Downs, jr.
Ens. H. A. Holding
Ens. J. E. Cox

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. D. F. Bellanca

* Previously reported missing.
Previously reported wounded.

Ends Last Indoctrination Class

When Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., graduated its last indoctrination class 20 Oct. the school's designation was changed to a Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School which will begin classes 6 Nov. The first class, which will last four months, will comprise 1,600 midshipmen.

The change resulted in the Navy's decision to curtail sharply the commissioning of civilians and to obtain nearly all of its new officers through the advancement of qualified enlisted personnel.

Thousands of Naval Reserve officers on duty throughout the Navy received their initial training after they were commissioned at Ft. Schuyler. A total of 850 officers received certificates at the final graduation, bringing the total to 19,353 since the first group of 67 graduated 5 Sept. 1941.

Rear Adm. William R. Monroe, USN, Commandant of the 3rd Naval District, was the principal speaker at the final exercises. Capt. Arthur C. Stott, USN-Ret., who has been commanding the school since its activation, also addressed the group.

SecNav on Navy Day

The following statement was issued late last week by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal in connection with the observance of Navy Day, on 27 Oct.:

"The twelve months since we last celebrated Navy Day have been significant in the history of sea power. American forces, with the Navy in the vanguard, have swept across six heavily fortified island groups in the Pacific. In Northern and Southern Europe our Naval forces, collaborating with those of our Allies, successfully put ashore the largest amphibious invasion forces in history. In the Atlantic, the prediction of Teheran that no power on earth could prevent our destroying the German U-boats was fulfilled.

"Thus Naval strength has enabled us to conduct war on a world-wide scale.

"Now our Naval forces face the new and more difficult task of cracking the Japanese defenses in the western Pacific. To succeed, they need the undeviating support of the American people.

"For the safety of the Nation, this support must continue beyond the end of the war. Let us remember on Navy Day, 1944, an old saying whose wisdom becomes more evident each day: The trident of Neptune is the sceptre of the world."

During the first three weeks of the invasion of France, United Seamen's Service, supported in Greater Washington by Community War Fund, provided food and lodgings for 23 crews of over 1,000 men who arrived at all sorts of odd hours at an English port. More than 33 different countries were represented among the crews.

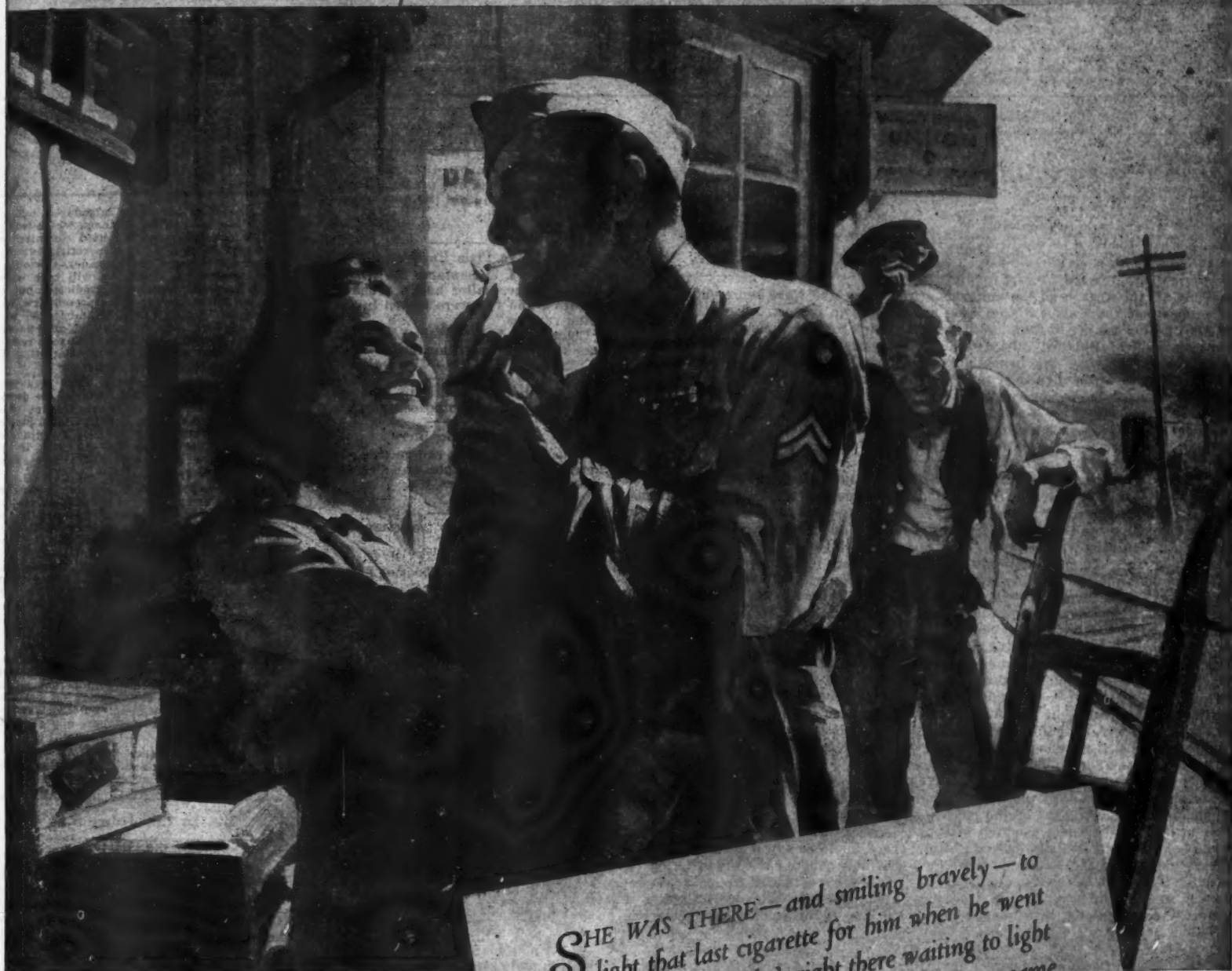
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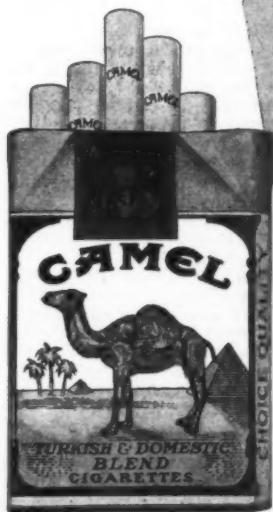


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Camels

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1883.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1944

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

BECAUSE the wearers of the uniforms of the Army and Navy represent the Government of the United States, they are entitled to respect. There are laws strictly limiting the use of those uniforms and calling for the punishment of persons who violate them. Similarly, the Articles of War provide for the punishment of any member of the Services who brings discredit upon the uniform. In short, the uniform is a symbol of the dignity of the Federal Government, and the least a citizen or a wearer of it can do, is to regard and treat it with the consideration due it. Therefore, when members of the Teamsters Union on the night of 23 September, after the President had addressed them, attacked two naval officers, one a patient at the Naval Hospital, they struck at the uniform and all that it implies, and, further, they were discourteous to and committed a disservice to their distinguished guest speaker, and were guilty of acts which brought their Union into disrepute. The secrecy of the ballot also was involved, a right jealously safeguarded for and by all citizens, since the roughs demanded to know whether the officers they approached would vote for the Commander-in-Chief. The proper answer was given that it was none of their business. Then came the assault. That no tittle of blame attached to the officers is shown by their complete exoneration by the Secretary of the Navy, and he acted, of course, upon the official reports made to him. Yet, in spite of that exoneration, a committee of the Senate—of all agencies that charged with the investigation of political campaign expenditures!—started a probe and allowed to leak out information about affidavits it had obtained from Union sources, said to be derogatory to the behavior and reputation of the officers. It was the old tactics of smear which disgust every decent man and woman, and which bring shame upon those employing them. The resulting public reaction caused the probe to be brought to an abrupt end, with the explanation that because the testimony gathered was, of all things, so conflicting that the truth could not be ascertained. What a reflection upon the Committee men so voting, who for political reasons were willing to allow officers with war records to continue under a senatorial cloud. The Teamsters Union, which is no lily, as its record establishes, now promises to investigate itself and to "punish" any member guilty of the disorderly conduct. We shall hope that the patriotic members of the organization, especially those who have relatives in the Services, will require the expulsion of the assailants of the officers and their prosecution in the courts. By such measures a precedent would be established under which wearers of the uniform would be protected from unprovoked assault; there would be wiped out the insult indirectly offered to the Commander-in-Chief who had honored the organization by selecting it to serve as the sounding board for the first speech of his campaign for reelection, and the Union would gain a measure of public respect which by its defense of unworthy members and the attempt to smear the officers involved, it deservedly has forfeited.

THE present system of temporary promotion in the Army of the United States is so lacking in uniformity of administration in the various theaters of operations, in the United States, and between the various arms and services, that, rather than serve as a booster of morale and as an incentive, it is more often a source of resentment and ill feeling. The principal source of misunderstanding is the requirement of time-in-grade as set up by the War Department and embodied in Army Regulations. The latest of these regulations (AR 605-12, 17 Aug. 1944) sets up minimum periods which officers must serve in one grade to be eligible for promotion to the next higher grade. This regulation carries a provision that for time-in-grade purposes service overseas will be counted as time and a half. However, even though this policy, laid down by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, is published to the Service it is not binding on the theater commanders. We find, for example, that in the China-Burma-India theater, where food, climate, and the conditions of living and fighting are almost unbearable, the theater commander, Gen. Joseph Stilwell, has issued a directive that the time and a half provision shall not be applied to promotions there. Instead, new provisions are set up, requiring greater lengths of service in grade than those provided in the Army Regulations. There is no doubt of General Stilwell's authority to so determine, inasmuch as the Department considers the recommendation and approval of a promotion as purely a command function. Minimum requirements of Army Regulations must be met, but the theater commander has the prerogative of making any additional requirements he deems appropriate for the personnel of his command. As a matter of fact, all theater commanders have established promotion policies for their respective commands. Thus with officers being transferred between the various theaters and between the fronts and the United States they pass from one policy to another. It is inevitable under these circumstances that resentment arises as the various conflicting policies are compared with each other and with the War Department policy. In the interest of morale and efficiency, there either should be a closer adherence to the general policies laid down by the War Department, or, if those policies mean nothing, they should be abandoned to avoid confusion and misunderstanding.

Service Humor

A new fountain pen that has no point has been invented. We presume this is a perfection of the kind the post office has always used.

—The Roger.

In Plain English

Lt.: "As I understand the case, you and this other sailor had a drunken altercation and you were kicked in the ensuing rumput." Colored G. I.: "No suh, Lootenant, ah was kicked in the stummick."

—The Oak Leaf.

A co-ordinator is a man who brings chaos out of regimented confusion.

Washington Story

Housing conditions are getting so bad hereabouts that people are sleeping in churches on week days, too.

—Reposo.

Question: "What do trees have plenty of that Sailors don't?" Answer: "Leaves."

—Melbourne Helicat.

Usual Question

Hash Mark Hank says: "Th' way I hear it, after the duration and six they're gonna give discharge preference to the guys who were original enough during the war NOT to ask: 'Did you have a good time on your furlough?'"

—Sibert News.

New Twist

Miss Green: I know he's rich, but isn't he too old to be considered eligible? Mrs. Brown: My dear, he's too eligible to be considered old.

—Skyscrapers.

Wouldn't Recognize It

"Where did you get the plot of your second novel?" "From the film version of my first."

—Pointer.

Brave Man

A 1-A man married a widow with four children and asked his draft board to reclassify him.

"Nothing doing," the board said. "If you've got that much guts, the Army can use you."

—Pointer.

Secret of Success

The bright young rookie approached the first sergeant and asked him the secret of success in the Army.

"There's no secret," replied the sergeant, "just jump at every opportunity."

"But how can I tell when my opportunity comes?" persisted the rookie. "You can't," answered the sergeant, "the trick is to keep jumping."

—Scott Field Broadcaster.

Familiar Sight

Walking with a friend one day, a professor passed a large fish shop where a fine catch of codfish with mouths open and eyes staring, were arranged in a row. The prof suddenly stopped, looked at them, and clutching his friend by the arm, exclaimed: "Heavens! That reminds me—I should be teaching a class."

—Pointer

Minister (at a funeral): "Friends, all that remains here is the shell, the nut is gone."

—Log

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

D.D.S.—Bills have been introduced, but no action has been taken on them, which would permit enlisted men who hold commissions in World War II to receive retirement pay of warrant officer (junior grade). Obviously, what form such legislation will take when finally enacted cannot be predicted, but it may be pointed out that the present law, applying to World War I commissioned service, applies both to physical retirements after 20 years' service and to 30-year retirements, those retiring before completing 30 years receiving less longevity pay.

M.T.—A Regular Army enlisted man who had 15 years' service at the time of the declaration of war, and who was at that time blanketed into the Army of the United States, would be entitled to retire, if adjudged physically disabled in line of duty, if his total Regular Army and AUS service were more than 20 years.

W.W.B.—Applications are not being received for assignment as occupation troops. While the procedure to be followed is not clear, it seems probable in view of the demobilization procedure announced by the War Department, that units in the area will be retained as occupational troops as needed, individuals being transferred into such units, either voluntarily or otherwise, to fill vacancies created by dispatch home of those with highest discharge priorities.

H.S.B.—Officers of reserve components of the Army may not retire, and may receive retirement pay only in cases of physical disability. Only Regulars can retire. Bills have been introduced which would permit retirements of Reserve, etc., officers on basis of age, length of service, etc., but the War and Navy Departments to date have opposed such legislation.

S.R.P.—Your finance officer is the authority to determine your flight status on the basis of the official orders issued to you.

In the Journal

One Year Ago

Heavy bombers attacked the airfields at Casale and Marcigliana, north of Rome. Hits were seen in hangars and sheds and on the landing field. Other heavy bombers destroyed railroad bridges at Grosseto and Orvieto.

10 Years Ago

Col. and Mrs. Walter Krueger were the week-end guests (at Fort Du Pont, Del.) of their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. James Krueger.

25 Years Ago

Mrs. William B. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Caperton, USN, who have been visiting in New London, Conn., have returned to Newport, R. I.

50 Years Ago

The next meeting of the Board of Ordnance and fortification will take place on 23 Oct. in New York City. The board will go down to Sandy Hook for the purpose of witnessing the bonus test of the Gordon disappearing gun carriage. The carriage will earn \$2,000 for every round it fires above ten in one hour, and will have to pay the Government \$1,000 for every round less than the specified number fired in the same time.

80 Years Ago

Paymaster R. W. Allen, by order of Rear Admiral Dahlgren, has been engaged in distributing blanks and ballots among the seamen entitled to vote at the coming Presidential election. Every pains will be taken to allow them the full exercise of the privilege of helping to choose a President.

Army Casualties and Prisoners

The War Department this week announced the names of 2,818 officers and enlisted men killed in action, 7,458 wounded in action and 1,645 who are held as prisoners of war by the enemy. Of these last, 1,635 are interned by Germany, one by Hungary and nine by Slovakia.

The officers and upper three grades of enlisted personnel included in the list of killed are as follows:

KILLED IN EUROPEAN AREA

Officer Personnel

1st Lt. M. Gillis
2d Lt. D. W. Johnson
Capt. W. B. Johnson
Capt. J. P. Parish
Maj. L. O. Smith
Lt. Col. P. O. Forgy
2d Lt. C. Liotta
2d Lt. W. L. Brommer, jr.
2d Lt. J. E. Dalton
FO A. L. Glullani
2d Lt. W. F. Leland, jr.
1st Lt. J. P. Messing
2d Lt. W. Simonds
2d Lt. W. G. Windeler
2d Lt. D. H. Ticknor
2d Lt. H. V. Crawford, III
2d Lt. D. B. Wason
1st Lt. C. I. Meushaw
Maj. S. C. Scott
2d Lt. L. C. Walsh
Capt. H. V. Yates
1st Lt. R. A. Ardelean
Capt. J. E. Cloud
2d Lt. E. E. Grove
2d Lt. J. D. Henderson
2d Lt. E. F. Koritake
Capt. T. E. Reagan
1st Lt. R. F. Shay
1st Lt. W. L. Torphy
1st Lt. A. J. Buss
2d Lt. W. S. Marvin
1st Lt. D. F. Moore
1st Lt. M. B. Phillips
1st Lt. W. L. Piper
1st Lt. E. E. Schmidt
2d Lt. J. R. Laird
1st Lt. J. L. Yost
2d Lt. G. Baldwin, jr.
2d Lt. T. H. Cutter
1st Lt. F. A. Scott
2d Lt. P. J. Booker
Capt. R. M. Brooks
Lt. Col. J. H. Mathews
2d Lt. C. C. Wallace, jr.
Capt. A. C. Burrage, III
1st Lt. A. R. DuFresne
2d Lt. R. H. Kane
Capt. T. Krajewski
Lt. Col. R. E. Nelson
1st Lt. C. B. Weeks
2d Lt. R. J. Collins
2d Lt. J. C. Gleake
1st Lt. H. D. McDonaid
2d Lt. D. E. Sipple
2d Lt. W. C. Sowell, jr.
1st Lt. W. Tonkin
2d Lt. G. B. Wickerham
2d Lt. J. T. McCarthy
1st Lt. C. J. Moon
1st Lt. H. D. Roberts
1st Lt. W. M. Rogers
2d Lt. L. R. Cook
2d Lt. W. J. Eckes
1st Lt. W. P. English
2d Lt. S. G. Licklider, jr.
Capt. D. J. Richardson
Col. J. B. Taylor
1st Lt. H. W. J. Schieblinger

Enlisted Personnel

S. Sgt. W. L. Allen
S. Sgt. C. W. Bealrd
S. Sgt. F. E. Cook
S. Sgt. J. F. Heartsill
S. Sgt. J. D. Mitchell
S. Sgt. W. Wise, jr.
S. Sgt. G. M. Hamilton
S. Sgt. T. F. Landers
S. Sgt. J. W. Wichmann
S. Sgt. C. H. Yarrington
S. Sgt. A. J. Ginnetti
S. Sgt. L. W. Geldner
S. Sgt. E. W. Collins
S. Sgt. W. L. Ulrich
1st Sgt. M. S. Booth
S. Sgt. R. O. Cox
S. Sgt. W. C. Hardaway
S. Sgt. D. M. Helton
S. Sgt. V. I. Huddleston
T. Sgt. J. W. Mitchell
S. Sgt. R. S. Bass
T. Sgt. M. E. Carr
S. Sgt. S. Dobroski
T. Sgt. J. Intihar
S. Sgt. V. C. McKelghan
S. Sgt. S. J. Rodlo

S. Sgt. D. L. Robertson
S. Sgt. H. T. Smith
S. Sgt. W. R. Tauchert
T. Sgt. B. M. Underwood
T. Sgt. F. D. Steelman, jr.
S. Sgt. W. J. Younce
S. Sgt. H. Fabrisius
S. Sgt. R. W. Hill
T. Sgt. M. R. Hughesbanks
S. Sgt. R. A. Prather
T. Sgt. C. E. Wood
S. Sgt. V. Allen
S. Sgt. J. Brooks
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S. Sgt. G. D. Lawson
S. Sgt. N. Litteral
S. Sgt. H. Mullins
S. Sgt. A. Snelling
S. Sgt. T. J. Abington, jr.
S. Sgt. B. Burrow
S. Sgt. L. W. Stewart
S. Sgt. C. V. Warnock
S. Sgt. P. Carter
S. Sgt. R. A. Lusby
S. Sgt. C. R. Vaughan
S. Sgt. F. F. Nashaway
T. Sgt. J. I. Curtis
1st Sgt. W. L. Duby
S. Sgt. W. J. Hoyle
S. Sgt. D. A. Price
S. Sgt. A. K. Snow
T. Sgt. P. M. Zimmerman
T. Sgt. S. E. Gunderman
T. Sgt. F. W. Jokimaki
S. Sgt. J. S. Larson
S. Sgt. J. J. Dear
S. Sgt. A. L. Abshier
S. Sgt. A. V. Conrad
1st Sgt. M. E. McMullan
S. Sgt. C. M. Renshaw
T. Sgt. C. F. Vassallo
S. Sgt. J. T. Zimmerman
S. Sgt. E. H. Bohling
S. Sgt. E. A. Clement
1st Sgt. T. R. Coates
S. Sgt. C. L. Dobberstein
S. Sgt. V. F. H. Haas
T. Sgt. J. G. Sokol
S. Sgt. C. H. Stargardt
S. Sgt. W. E. Tombrink
S. Sgt. R. J. Bolton
S. Sgt. J. F. Hewston
S. Sgt. E. L. Barton
S. Sgt. L. Pence
S. Sgt. F. W. Walby
S. Sgt. R. E. Welch
T. Sgt. W. N. Wolfert
S. Sgt. G. D. Auringer
M. Sgt. L. Bartal
S. Sgt. A. E. Bazaras
S. Sgt. A. Bueffel
S. Sgt. E. W. Chmielewski
S. Sgt. A. B. Coven
T. Sgt. G. M. Gibson
S. Sgt. J. J. Goss
S. Sgt. J. J. Henry
S. Sgt. J. H. Jenkins
T. Sgt. A. A. Kazarian
S. Sgt. M. Loga, jr.
T. Sgt. J. W. Lynch
S. Sgt. R. P. Morgan
S. Sgt. L. H. Olkowski
S. Sgt. A. J. Piekarski
T. Sgt. S. Rogoff
1st Sgt. L. D. Spagna
S. Sgt. A. E. Stanzlone
S. Sgt. H. G. Tinker
T. Sgt. T. S. Tokarz

T. Sgt. H. D. Tomilo
S. Sgt. E. O. Urbat
S. Sgt. A. Zuk
S. Sgt. L. A. Beamon
S. Sgt. W. P. Dowtin
S. Sgt. C. H. Hadnot
1st Sgt. R. Z. Hartness
S. Sgt. J. R. Hollifield
T. Sgt. J. A. Knight
S. Sgt. S. McCurry
T. Sgt. B. P. McGlinn
S. Sgt. J. B. Pierce
T. Sgt. G. W. Auman
S. Sgt. F. Bertuzzi
1st Sgt. R. L. Conrad
S. Sgt. C. D. Davis
S. Sgt. B. F. Hutchins
S. Sgt. C. E. Klump
S. Sgt. A. W. Knight
T. Sgt. J. L. Lusk
S. Sgt. L. L. Lykins
S. Sgt. C. M. Morgan
S. Sgt. R. L. Murray
S. Sgt. A. J. Vidmar
S. Sgt. G. F. Zimmerman
S. Sgt. R. E. Watson
T. Sgt. D. E. Adams
S. Sgt. M. L. Becker
S. Sgt. W. L. Campbell
T. Sgt. D. J. Coan
S. Sgt. J. Dyer, jr.
S. Sgt. C. A. Torba
S. Sgt. W. W. Holsapple
T. Sgt. S. F. Inui
S. Sgt. W. C. Kiphorn
S. Sgt. J. Komlos
S. Sgt. W. M. R. Kozlowski
S. Sgt. L. T. Lang
S. Sgt. D. R. Lord
S. Sgt. E. V. Maloney
S. Sgt. E. J. Matulewicz
S. Sgt. S. McDowell
S. Sgt. J. C. McGinnis
S. Sgt. T. Micaloni
S. Sgt. P. Moran
S. Sgt. T. F. Peltz
S. Sgt. W. D. Poole
S. Sgt. E. E. Rush
T. Sgt. G. W. Shearer
S. Sgt. B. L. Smith
S. Sgt. S. Solkshinitz
S. Sgt. M. Stanko
S. Sgt. J. J. Sweeney, jr.
S. Sgt. S. F. Sydlak
S. Sgt. J. R. Trisler
S. Sgt. H. P. Peckham
1st Sgt. G. P. Pettus
T. Sgt. J. D. Steele
T. Sgt. J. Stopka
S. Sgt. R. F. Negard
T. Sgt. W. J. Cook, jr.
S. Sgt. F. V. Cothron
S. Sgt. L. E. Freeman
T. Sgt. C. C. Howell
S. Sgt. G. Ponder
S. Sgt. J. M. Vinson
S. Sgt. R. Basham
1st Sgt. H. L. Elliott
S. Sgt. J. H. Elliott
S. Sgt. A. R. Hughes
S. Sgt. O. Miller
S. Sgt. J. V. Naul
T. Sgt. R. S. Strickland
S. Sgt. C. H. Anderson
S. Sgt. J. B. Daniel
S. Sgt. R. H. Peters
S. Sgt. C. Stallard
S. Sgt. P. R. Vencill
T. Sgt. S. J. Wohlford
S. Sgt. W. T. York
S. Sgt. L. A. Young
S. Sgt. J. T. Stuart
S. Sgt. E. D. Baker
T. Sgt. R. Gore
S. Sgt. L. F. Stanley
T. Sgt. K. M. Peterson

2d Lt. G. W. Brown
Capt. R. L. Hempstead
2d Lt. J. E. McBride
1st Lt. I. O. Teasley
Capt. G. H. Erickson
1st Lt. L. Forbes, jr.
2d Lt. C. J. Bland
2d Lt. J. H. Bothe
2d Lt. V. Brix
2d Lt. P. W. Johnson
2d Lt. R. L. Mitchell
FO W. E. Kern
2d Lt. W. B. Rau
1st Lt. F. A. Rimerman
1st Lt. R. A. Roit
1st Lt. J. W. Anderson
1st Lt. U. B. Chanley
2d Lt. W. V. Edmonds
2d Lt. V. I. Millican
2d Lt. E. G. Giova
2d Lt. W. W. Watts
2d Lt. L. A. Betzen
2d Lt. H. S. Bunting
2d Lt. G. M. Fox
2d Lt. E. F. Kimple
2d Lt. F. E. Dengg
Capt. H. S. French
2d Lt. W. D. Nether-ton
Capt. W. M. Bouchard
2d Lt. P. T. Brown
2d Lt. W. J. Dennis
2d Lt. L. N. Clauser
2d Lt. T. M. Holmes
Capt. J. W. Gregg
FO B. Jervis
2d Lt. J. W. Richardson
2d Lt. E. B. Willard
1st Lt. G. W. Kracht
1st Lt. O. J. Bloch
2d Lt. W. F. Deves
2d Lt. B. K. Peck
1st Lt. B. R. Shy
1st Lt. A. L. Dizdang
2d Lt. W. A. Dunbar
1st Lt. M. W. Kearney
2d Lt. E. M. Mittuch
2d Lt. A. N. Brel
2d Lt. R. L. Brown
Capt. P. L. DeMeter

2d Lt. H. W. Cleveland, jr.
1st Lt. B. H. Goldstein
2d Lt. A. W. Gunthner
1st Lt. F. X. J. Lee
2d Lt. S. S. Levenson
1st Lt. N. Lewis
1st Lt. W. H. Meyer
2d Lt. W. M. Ramsdell
2d Lt. H. L. Smith, jr.
FO I. Smithkin
2d Lt. I. H. Stockel
2d Lt. T. A. Eggleston
1st Lt. F. W. Dablow, jr.
2d Lt. S. G. Davis
2d Lt. A. L. Drach
2d Lt. L. C. Greene
2d Lt. E. C. Kramer
2d Lt. J. R. Lord
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2d Lt. R. D. Ritis
2d Lt. R. E. Schlerberl
2d Lt. R. A. Schleritz
1st Lt. P. E. Trunk
2d Lt. C. S. Ungar
2d Lt. A. F. Von Block
2d Lt. J. Warren
2d Lt. J. H. Zelesnock
1st Lt. J. G. Allen, jr.

2d Lt. B. A. Higginson, jr.
2d Lt. F. P. Coup-land
Maj. W. C. Hunter
2d Lt. W. E. Johnson
Capt. J. A. McCallam, jr.
2d Lt. J. K. McSpaden, jr.
2d Lt. H. O. Quattlebaum
1st Lt. A. C. Dixon
Enlisted Personnel
S. Sgt. R. Coffield
T. Sgt. J. W. Joyner, jr.
S. Sgt. C. W. Sivley, jr.
S. Sgt. J. P. Espinoza
T. Sgt. D. S. Figueroa
S. Sgt. K. Otani
T. Sgt. A. Sakamoto
S. Sgt. D. Z. Masuda
S. Sgt. K. Masuda
S. Sgt. A. R. Shimatsu
T. Sgt. W. C. Barron
1st Sgt. W. K. Chase
S. Sgt. S. Finn
T. 3d Gr W. J. Gilbert
S. Sgt. A. J. Huber
S. Sgt. H. Masters
T. Sgt. D. W. McSpaden, jr.
S. Sgt. H. R. Summers
T. Sgt. L. D. Brown
T. Sgt. G. L. Ahearn
S. Sgt. R. Casale
T. Sgt. L. J. Marcarelli
T. Sgt. A. S. Montgomery
S. Sgt. H. C. Martin
S. Sgt. D. M. Clark
T. Sgt. B. J. Blaha
S. Sgt. W. W. Deutscher
S. Sgt. H. W. Harer
T. Sgt. R. J. Kinsie
S. Sgt. A. R. Turner
S. Sgt. F. M. Clark
S. Sgt. W. G. Crawford
S. Sgt. P. E. Greubel
S. Sgt. R. J. Newland
S. Sgt. W. M. Winters
S. Sgt. C. T. Bratton

2d Lt. W. A. Seerensen
2d Lt. R. O. Gates
2d Lt. J. Dunlop
1st Lt. C. M. Rubin
FO R. Y. Mylly
1st Lt. C. H. Skinner
2d Lt. L. J. Milton
2d Lt. R. H. Pieters
2d Lt. H. F. Schmitt
Capt. A. R. Vall
2d Lt. R. L. Zimmer-man
S. Sgt. K. L. Brown
S. Sgt. C. A. Smith
S. Sgt. J. A. Cheramie, jr.
T. Sgt. S. O. Costa
S. Sgt. S. J. Boguss
Tech. 3d Gr. A. A. Cunningham
S. Sgt. L. J. Pepin
S. Sgt. W. J. Wagner
S. Sgt. N. L. Bird
S. Sgt. J. P. Hansen
S. Sgt. A. Knaus
S. Sgt. G. K. Spence
S. Sgt. L. E. Ziemann
T. Sgt. K. W. Blake
S. Sgt. J. C. Norby
T. Sgt. M. P. Malatesta
S. Sgt. J. O. Faletti
S. Sgt. L. F. Gibbs
T. Sgt. E. L. Harris
T. Sgt. C. E. Jewell
T. Sgt. J. W. Bailey
S. Sgt. A. R. Fricke
S. Sgt. A. E. Garrick
T. Sgt. S. J. Bomson
S. Sgt. M. Chnpak
S. Sgt. C. J. DiDemi-sio
T. Sgt. H. T. Hurley
S. Sgt. R. E. Kelso
S. Sgt. F. W. Kelly
S. Sgt. J. J. Kenrick
S. Sgt. H. J. Manchine
S. Sgt. C. A. Marini
S. Sgt. E. Martin, jr.
T. Sgt. D. F. Rahlly
T. Sgt. S. Schoenberg
S. Sgt. D. W. Spinney
S. Sgt. R. K. Stone
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Army and Navy Journal

October 21, 1944

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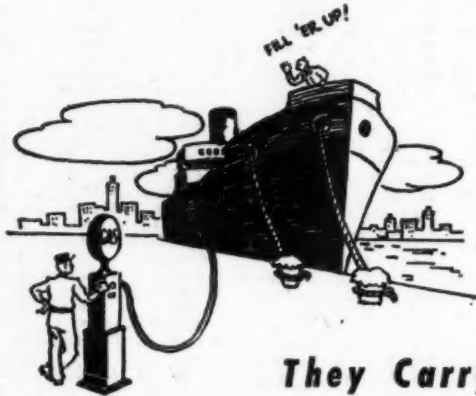
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G.E. Salutes

THE MEN IN THE SERVICES

TANKERS ON PARADE



They Carry Fuel

It wouldn't be much use to have a lot of planes, tanks, and ships out on the Pacific if there weren't oil to power them, men to man them and keep them in repair. Getting vast quantities of oil to the Pacific and also the European theaters of war has taxed American shipping severely, but tankers have done their job on schedule.

General Electric has played an important part in the building of the American tanker fleet. It would take 1,900 miles of tank cars to equal the capacity of all the tankers built since Pearl Harbor which are powered by G-E propulsion equipment. At any rate, that was the figure through July of this year.

General Electric first built turbine drives for the Navy in 1909. Now it is building three quarters of the drives for the high-speed tankers ordered by the Maritime Commission since the United States entered the war.



Carry it Quickly

TANKERS with turbine electric drives move faster and are therefore more efficient than old-type tankers. In wartime the tankers must do more than move at their leisure from one place where oil is plentiful to another where oil is needed; they must now move fast to keep up with the fleet, keep ahead of enemy subs, and utilize their carrying space to the maximum.

Speed of the turbine electric driven tankers varies with the horsepower. Speed of the 6,000-hp tankers is better than 15 knots; the 10,000-hp ones can do over 17 knots—both are considerably faster than a submerged submarine. (On the average a submarine does 10 knots submerged, twice that on the surface.)

The new high-speed tankers move fast enough and are sufficiently armed to run free on the long treks across the Pacific and the Atlantic. They no longer wait for convoys. General Electric Co., Schenectady, New York.

Hear the General Electric radio programs: "The G-E All-girl Orchestra" Sunday 10 p.m. EWT, NBC—"The World Today" news, every weekday 6:45 p.m. EWT, CBS.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

S. Sgt. E. H. Terron
S. Sgt. H. H. Thannhauser
S. Sgt. B. G. Utter
S. Sgt. R. L. Williams
S. Sgt. C. N. Brooks
S. Sgt. F. C. Caton
T. Sgt. D. L. Smith
S. Sgt. S. L. Whitlow
S. Sgt. L. C. Chapman
T. Sgt. A. M. Bzan
S. Sgt. W. B. Dur
S. Sgt. J. A. Mazias
S. Sgt. C. C. Ross
S. Sgt. R. A. Boettger
S. Sgt. W. G. Callison
S. Sgt. A. Muse
S. Sgt. F. P. Bartley
S. Sgt. H. J. Costabile
S. Sgt. G. H. Doelfel
T. Sgt. C. W. Gruber
S. Sgt. C. W. Hermany
T. Sgt. D. M. Hostetler
S. Sgt. W. G. Kozak
S. Sgt. R. J. Kunselman
T. Sgt. E. J. Yakah
S. Sgt. K. R. Beach
S. Sgt. R. S. Hanaumi
S. Sgt. H. Karimoto
S. Sgt. A. Sahara

Officers included in the lists of wounded and prisoners are as follows:

WOUNDED IN ASIATIC AREA

1st Lt. H. Malnack
1st Lt. A. B. Carson
2d Lt. C. L. Bonser
1st Lt. W. A. Corbett
1st Lt. P. Algieri
2d Lt. I. M. Gordy, jr.
Capt. J. F. Drain
2d Lt. C. R. Lutterbel
2d Lt. H. T. Kavel
2d Lt. J. B. Condiff
1st Lt. A. Katz
2d Lt. J. W. Murtha
1st Lt. D. B. Converse
1st Lt. D. G. Taft
2d Lt. G. E. Tesh
1st Lt. T. U. Brink, jr.
2d Lt. J. L. Pengilly
2d Lt. R. M. Clegg
Maj. C. B. Christian
Capt. M. E. Skousen

WOUNDED IN CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA

2d Lt. J. R. Thames
2d Lt. C. W. Sillman
1st Lt. R. R. Gullixson
1st Lt. W. M. Komma
1st Lt. J. P. Gleason
1st Lt. G. T. Johnson
2d Lt. D. B. Miller
2d Lt. R. Stoddard
Capt. I. S. Ravin
1st Lt. K. Grayland
2d Lt. F. J. Delany
Capt. C. E. Bock
2d Lt. A. Dalgarno
1st Lt. M. Fineman
2d Lt. S. Mitnowsky
Maj. W. Harrington
Maj. G. Hawks
2d Lt. M. W. Renner
1st Lt. R. M. Smith
2d Lt. G. M. Kizer
Capt. G. L. Eckert
1st Lt. E. M. Branch
2d Lt. R. C. Hitchner
1st Lt. J. R. Noakes
2d Lt. C. E. Tanner, jr.
1st Lt. J. T. Allor

WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA

2d Lt. J. C. Allen
1st Lt. P. G. LeMaitre
2d Lt. K. O. Thompson

1st Lt. J. J. Baker
Maj. J. L. Erickson
1st Lt. T. L. Arant
2d Lt. A. Algorri, jr.
2d Lt. M. L. Dailey
2d Lt. J. S. Denny
2d Lt. J. B. Grenseback
2d Lt. A. H. Hinrickson
2d Lt. R. R. Leitch
2d Lt. S. Snow
2d Lt. F. A. Griffen, jr.
2d Lt. C. E. Helms
1st Lt. E. M. Lamb
2d Lt. C. R. Lockard
2d Lt. L. F. McKoy
1st Lt. E. Owens
2d Lt. J. H. Elgin
Capt. R. Bulkan
2d Lt. G. R. Coleman
1st Lt. D. E. Dees
2d Lt. R. W. Halliday
1st Lt. D. L. Howe
2d Lt. C. J. Lots
Lt. Col. A. E. MacMurray
2d Lt. J. D. McDonald
1st Lt. L. E. Nagel
2d Lt. J. Penaska
2d Lt. A. J. Antey
Capt. J. A. DeWeerd
2d Lt. C. J. Labhart
1st Lt. E. J. McIntyre
1st Lt. C. P. Beard
1st Lt. C. W. Burton
2d Lt. F. E. Harmon
2d Lt. V. P. Holcomb
Capt. J. R. McElroy
2d Lt. C. M. Montgomery
2d Lt. O. B. Nelson
Capt. H. Homan
1st Lt. J. L. Gude
2d Lt. D. M. Graf
2d Lt. E. E. Haller
Capt. J. A. Rice
1st Lt. C. A. Cole
1st Lt. J. W. Keenan
1st Lt. J. M. Bihlmire
2d Lt. F. Calvelli
2d Lt. L. E. Dettman
2d Lt. D. M. Dibble
2d Lt. F. L. Duggan
1st Lt. C. T. Pavlinisky
2d Lt. S. H. Dutcher
1st Lt. H. W. Haas
1st Lt. M. F. Hogan
1st Lt. L. Soldz
1st Lt. J. F. Griffin
1st Lt. R. E. Neier
1st Lt. J. W. Oespevich
2d Lt. Q. T. DeSieno
2d Lt. F. S. DeStito, III
2d Lt. J. J. Grnet
1st Lt. I. M. Kent
2d Lt. J. T. Lenane, jr.
1st Lt. L. Madacal
1st Lt. F. G. Miller
1st Lt. E. R. Roberts
1st Lt. A. Weismantel
1st Lt. S. P. Cooper
1st Lt. J. E. Hamilton
1st Lt. C. T. Wood
1st Lt. R. F. Harvey
2d Lt. H. E. Kets
2d Lt. J. R. Baker
1st Lt. C. A. P. Hughes
1st Lt. O. T. Lowe
1st Lt. V. E. McClement
2d Lt. G. Renberg
2d Lt. J. J. Chictelli
2d Lt. J. W. Elder
1st Lt. F. J. Griesner
2d Lt. W. E. Grimme
2d Lt. J. M. Hughes, jr.
1st Lt. R. E. Jamison, jr.
2d Lt. J. B. Leedom
2d Lt. P. D. McClain
1st Lt. E. L. Stransner
Capt. J. L. Fulmer
2d Lt. O. A. Stangl
1st Lt. J. E. Bonds
1st Lt. J. W. Davis
2d Lt. H. I. Hart
2d Lt. F. E. King
1st Lt. W. W. Williams
2d Lt. W. B. Charlot, jr.
2d Lt. J. R. Gibson
2d Lt. M. K. Minter
1st Lt. R. B. Lamb
1st Lt. F. L. Druaux
1st Lt. J. W. Graves
2d Lt. M. O. Harness
2d Lt. D. J. Bubole
2d Lt. R. E. Pippert
2d Lt. D. H. Drake, jr.
Capt. G. B. Benson
1st Lt. L. L. Love

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(Continued from Page 222)

1st Lt. B. N. Coates, Jr.
2d Lt. T. F. Cox
1st Lt. R. A. Tyler
2d Lt. C. D. Wood, Jr.
Maj. J. M. Knouf
2d Lt. M. W. Goodwin
Capt. J. E. King, Jr.
Maj. G. B. Cauble
Lt. Col. N. O. Whitlaw
1st Lt. J. M. Boyle
Capt. E. J. Gorecki
2d Lt. C. L. Kaczorowski
1st Lt. R. L. Sutter
1st Lt. J. G. Kenyon
1st Lt. E. L. Doane
1st Lt. F. Miller, Jr.
Capt. C. L. Couvillon
Capt. J. Lassiter
1st Lt. P. C. Wiley
2d Lt. J. S. Cooley
1st Lt. D. C. Magalis
1st Lt. C. H. Maus
Capt. R. J. Brady
2d Lt. E. J. Babcock
1st Lt. W. G. Konstenius
2d Lt. R. K. Miars
2d Lt. F. J. Poss
2d Lt. D. F. Rankin
2d Lt. J. L. Rappasini
Maj. F. E. St. John, Jr.
1st Lt. R. Zessar
1st Lt. E. I. Aas
2d Lt. J. M. Keefe
1st Lt. J. M. Stoen
2d Lt. L. L. Rainer
2d Lt. W. E. Smith
1st Lt. A. L. Coll
1st Lt. S. E. Coon
2d Lt. R. M. Hayden
2d Lt. A. F. Drake
1st Lt. R. L. Pearson
2d Lt. J. S. Miller
2d Lt. L. V. Pempek
1st Lt. A. P. Wurmsch, Jr.
1st Lt. R. H. McCowen
1st Lt. A. J. Crowley, Jr.
1st Lt. J. M. Dooley
1st Lt. C. B. Radcliffe
2d Lt. W. J. Pelton
2d Lt. G. T. Ramsden
2d Lt. H. Rosenzweig
1st Lt. A. H. Fuller, Jr.
2d Lt. J. B. McCoy, Jr.
2d Lt. D. R. Johnson
2d Lt. J. V. Wall
1st Lt. R. B. Allison
2d Lt. E. C. Zak
Capt. R. G. Gooley
1st Lt. J. T. Joseph
2d Lt. A. C. Mack
2d Lt. G. W. Willson
2d Lt. L. B. Charbonneau
1st Lt. C. E. Norman
2d Lt. C. E. Ratteree
1st Lt. C. H. Triplett
2d Lt. P. G. Turner
Capt. W. S. Weston, Jr.
2d Lt. J. R. White, Jr.
1st Lt. C. K. Wright, Jr.
1st Lt. W. V. Deck, Jr.
2d Lt. E. L. Foust
1st Lt. A. C. Vaden
2d Lt. C. E. Battestin
2d Lt. H. R. Massey
2d Lt. E. L. Smith, Jr.
2d Lt. R. S. Burrows
1st Lt. D. S. Williams, Jr.
2d Lt. J. S. Harris
2d Lt. M. S. Quisenberry, Jr.
2d Lt. J. H. Barrett
1st Lt. F. D. Larson
2d Lt. R. A. Wetzbarger
1st Lt. O. J. Dahlman
1st Lt. R. R. DeRouen
Capt. J. P. Hartung
Capt. M. G. Hensel
2d Lt. R. E. McGrath
1st Lt. C. M. Rasmussen
1st Lt. S. J. Williamson
1st Lt. G. W. Minshall
2d Lt. W. B. Pickard, Jr.
2d Lt. G. W. Lamprey

1st Lt. R. W. Cramp-ton
2d Lt. S. P. Bradley
2d Lt. J. P. Combs
2d Lt. R. C. Evans
1st Lt. F. M. Garner
2d Lt. D. J. Greene
2d Lt. W. J. Heaton
2d Lt. R. I. Herwitz
2d Lt. J. M. Lipman
1st Lt. J. E. Pastor
Capt. D. L. Raffington
Maj. C. S. Woods
1st Lt. T. F. Pott
Maj. S. W. Sprindis
2d Lt. B. Solomon
Capt. N. O. Simard, Jr.
Lt. Col. J. W. Sisson, Jr.
1st Lt. R. A. Harris
1st Lt. L. D. Harvey
2d Lt. H. P. McAnally
1st Lt. W. B. Russell, Jr.
Capt. E. N. Whitmire, Jr.
2d Lt. W. L. Garvin
2d Lt. J. B. Hanson
2d Lt. K. U. Clary
2d Lt. R. F. Gardner
2d Lt. E. O. Hall
1st Lt. E. R. Kindler
2d Lt. P. E. Mitchell
1st Lt. J. L. Tucker
2d Lt. H. M. Bolton
2d Lt. E. D. Pitsenbarger
1st Lt. W. E. Fuller
1st Lt. V. Grabbe
1st Lt. R. H. Hellener
1st Lt. G. N. Inakeep
2d Lt. M. R. Mudge
Capt. C. Francis
1st Lt. W. E. Hall
2d Lt. H. Kern
1st Lt. A. N. Kimball, Jr.
2d Lt. D. C. Logan
1st Lt. D. L. Davidson
2d Lt. A. T. Palmer, Jr.
1st Lt. W. L. Castleman
Capt. P. T. Freund
Capt. J. A. Rieger
2d Lt. A. F. Cicora
Capt. J. E. Leary, Jr.
1st Lt. M. H. McDonald, Jr.
Capt. J. T. Murphy
2d Lt. E. W. Rossley
2d Lt. A. Statuto
Capt. H. A. Woodcock
2d Lt. W. F. Bohn
2d Lt. E. T. Little
1st Lt. R. F. Boylan
Capt. R. N. Ekstrom
1st Lt. J. C. Hughes
1st Lt. C. R. Johnson
1st Lt. C. E. Johnson
1st Lt. A. Nelson
2d Lt. M. G. Smith
2d Lt. R. F. Stringer
2d Lt. L. G. Wilcox
Capt. A. H. Gotcher
1st Lt. J. A. Osman
Capt. W. L. Prichard
1st Lt. R. L. Kinerk
Capt. J. B. Owen
Lt. Col. H. R. Quimby
2d Lt. W. J. Ryan
2d Lt. H. M. Talbot
1st Lt. C. B. Bishop
1st Lt. A. H. Munsterman
Lt. Col. A. Thomsen
Capt. H. Christensen
2d Lt. J. P. Deren
Capt. G. D. Griffin
1st Lt. R. L. Hale
1st Lt. P. Morris, Jr.
1st Lt. M. J. Polensky
1st Lt. H. R. Stegmann
2d Lt. A. A. Toennies
2d Lt. W. H. Moseley
1st Lt. T. V. Camarda
2d Lt. J. A. Carey, Jr.
1st Lt. W. H. Collins
2d Lt. R. W. Cox
1st Lt. J. P. Downing
2d Lt. M. B. Fleischner
2d Lt. R. S. Frost
1st Lt. O. B. Sanders
Capt. L. S. Wilda
Capt. R. L. Rice
Lt. Col. G. J. Toman
1st Lt. C. W. Boroughs
2d Lt. F. Eve
2d Lt. R. E. Maag
2d Lt. P. D. Maas
2d Lt. H. N. Plymire
2d Lt. C. N. Rader
1st Lt. R. R. Svejkar
1st Lt. J. L. Bivins
1st Lt. G. E. Holmes
1st Lt. M. R. Jolly
2d Lt. R. C. Jones
2d Lt. C. D. Maynard
2d Lt. F. E. Snow
(Continued on Next Page)



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(Continued from Preceding Page)

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1st Lt. F. L. Hackett
1st Lt. V. V. Morse
2d Lt. R. L. Quinn
2d Lt. D. H. Blakeney
2d Lt. H. A. Braswell
Lt. Col. B. H. Forrest
1st Lt. S. T. Mitchell
Capt. J. A. Bocelato
2d Lt. P. D. Phipps
1st Lt. O. H. Arnold, jr.
1st Lt. C. L. Cannon
2d Lt. E. L. Gordon
WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA
2d Lt. V. D. Taylor
Capt. R. E. Vall
Lt. Col. B. S. Cairns
1st Lt. S. F. Lewis
2d Lt. J. F. Babin
1st Lt. E. J. Burns

1st Lt. E. S. Moody
Capt. H. W. Montague
1st Lt. J. H. Crockett
Capt. R. Fleet, jr.
2d Lt. G. L. Mercer
1st Lt. G. C. Brady
1st Lt. W. M. King
Capt. J. A. McCulley
2d Lt. K. C. Buckley
1st Lt. J. C. Hayes
2d Lt. J. R. Hertzberg
2d Lt. C. H. Kilton
1st Lt. B. T. McCarthy
Capt. G. E. Ties
Lt. Col. A. J. Plowden, jr.
2d Lt. C. L. Snare
Lt. Col. W. A. Adams
2d Lt. G. Tonkovich
2d Lt. J. J. Lennon

WOUNDED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA
Capt. F. S. McCain
1st Lt. L. E. Byrd
2d Lt. R. A. Mavity
1st Lt. C. C. Whitaker
2d Lt. R. D. Best
1st Lt. H. C. Castleberry
2d Lt. R. H. Powers
2d Lt. W. G. Black
2d Lt. R. D. Haycock
1st Lt. A. P. Markovitch
2d Lt. W. D. Walters
2d Lt. R. P. Stephenson
1st Lt. N. R. Bente-man
INTERNEED BY GERMANY
FO H. W. Bachus
1st Lt. R. J. Hagan, jr.
2d Lt. G. D. Reiff
2d Lt. F. D. Caple
2d Lt. G. Chapman
1st Lt. W. H. Counts
2d Lt. R. E. Crouch
2d Lt. S. W. Ford
2d Lt. D. L. Hall
2d Lt. A. C. Henning
2d Lt. J. W. Parish
1st Lt. E. Sharp
Capt. W. S. Aldridge
2d Lt. D. A. Allan
2d Lt. H. H. Aschmann
2d Lt. G. H. Baird
2d Lt. J. A. Bonner
2d Lt. V. M. Boon
1st Lt. J. E. Braithwaite
1st Lt. J. B. Brown
2d Lt. M. J. Brown
2d Lt. L. G. Burgess
2d Lt. W. L. Chat-ham
1st Lt. L. O. Clarke

1st Lt. D. J. Reading
1st Lt. R. L. Remington
2d Lt. R. W. Rinehart
1st Lt. G. E. Sanches
2d Lt. R. W. Sanders
2d Lt. D. W. Schellenger
2d Lt. K. A. Schwartz
1st Lt. L. C. Smith
2d Lt. E. B. Soltwedel
2d Lt. L. H. Sturdivan
F O R. J. Vincent
2d Lt. S. Waterman
1st Lt. A. D. Evans
2d Lt. J. L. Frederick
1st Lt. S. P. Mayer
2d Lt. T. C. Begush

F O Gene A. Friedman
1st Lt. W. G. Patry
F O H. A. Walker
2d Lt. E. M. Atkins, jr.
2d Lt. A. P. Barrow-cliff
2d Lt. R. W. Hancock
2d Lt. N. L. Bart-mann
2d Lt. G. M. Carter, jr.
2d Lt. G. M. Cooley
2d Lt. E. H. Georg-galas
1st Lt. F. J. Gerry, jr.
2d Lt. N. E. Hainlin, jr.
2d Lt. H. H. Hewes, jr.
2d Lt. F. H. Patterson
2d Lt. J. S. Parham
1st Lt. W. M. Armis-tead
1st Lt. R. N. Burks
2d Lt. D. J. B. Cos-grove
2d Lt. T. L. Elder, jr.
1st Lt. S. L. Evans
2d Lt. T. M. Fort, jr.
2d Lt. R. H. Fisher
2d Lt. L. G. Hawkey
1st Lt. K. L. Skeen
2d Lt. C. M. Smith, jr.
2d Lt. R. N. Steele
2d Lt. R. A. Borling
1st Lt. P. E. Busse
Maj. M. W. Camp-bell
1st Lt. R. W. Carrier
2d Lt. B. W. Clago
2d Lt. R. W. Cress

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2d Lt. J. D. Perrine
2d Lt. W. E. Perry
2d Lt. L. A. Peterson
2d Lt. R. C. Phillips
2d Lt. J. Revitz
1st Lt. R. L. Sala
2d Lt. E. C. Sawyer, jr.
2d Lt. R. A. Schmidt
2d Lt. C. T. Scott
2d Lt. M. N. Stanko
2d Lt. T. J. Steed
2d Lt. L. A. Wool-house
2d Lt. W. O. Barnard
2d Lt. E. J. Chud-synski
2d Lt. C. Church
2d Lt. H. G. Garman
2d Lt. R. M. Grant
1st Lt. R. M. Harrah
1st Lt. R. R. Ladig
1st Lt. J. E. Riedman
2d Lt. R. H. Ahrens
1st Lt. W. B. Core
2d Lt. T. L. Flaherty
2d Lt. R. L. Frakes
Capt. M. H. Graper
1st Lt. R. H. Haams-man
2d Lt. V. C. Hogan
2d Lt. R. V. Parker
1st Lt. E. H. Patter-son
Capt. H. C. Reed
2d Lt. E. H. Rich-ardson
2d Lt. C. W. Barker

(Please turn to Page 228)



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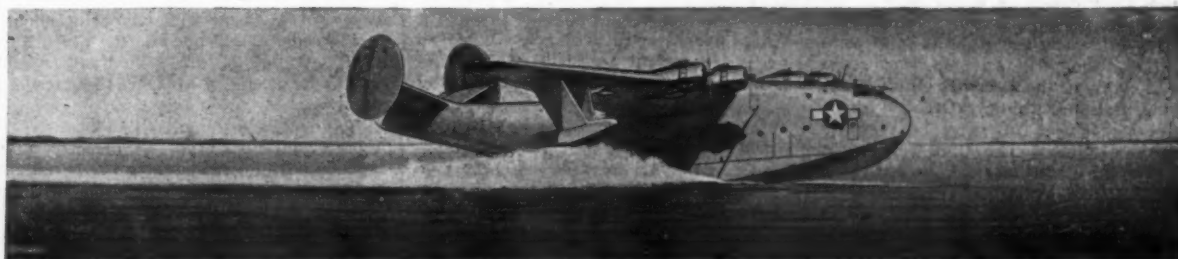
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Of utmost importance to the conduct of the war against Germany and particularly to the shaping of post-war Europe, are the conversations now in progress at Moscow between British Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin and their staffs. In view of the Russian military activities in the Baltic states and in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Yugo-Slavia, and British action in Greece and Albania, all of which has been carried forward at the expense of direct pressure upon the heart of Germany, together with the summoning to Moscow of the representatives of the divergent Polish factions, it is obvious that a principal objective of the Anglo-Soviet discussions is a clearer understanding of the future of the two powers' spheres of influence in Eastern Europe and in the Middle and Near East.

The peace with Finland and the Red Army invasion of the Baltic States has for the moment withdrawn that region from the realm of international concern. But it may reappear as an important issue in view of the prospect that a Red Army will move from the Finnish port of Petsamo, which the Soviets have acquired, into Norway, and the British Government, to offset this move under the guise of cooperation, may land an expeditionary force in the southern section of that country. In connection with Yugo-Slavia, it is recalled that Russia's interest in that country's welfare and her concern in assuring friendly control of that outlet to the Mediterranean, was one of the friction points that led to Hitler's attack on the Soviets. Russia's long standing aim of sufficient outlets to the seas is partially on its way to fulfillment through the concessions made by Finland and through Russia's favorable military position in the Baltic States. In the South, Stalin looks forward to the utilization of the Dardanelles by his Black Sea Fleet. Britain, on the other hand, sees her lifeline to India endangered unless her influence is dominant in the states bordering on the Mediterranean, hence her renewal of her traditional ties with France and her present interest in Greece and Albania. Also, with Russia exercising her power from the east and England from the west Germany will be so weakened strategically that she can endanger neither. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the current issue of "Russian Affairs," a publication distributed by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, reiterates Marshal Stalin's statement in favor of the destruction of the Hitler state and the Nazi army as distinct from the destruction of Germany and the German military organization. In England, also, there is sentiment against too great a subjugation of the German state. Stalin, Churchill, and United States Ambassador Harriman have held long discussions with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, of the Polish Exile Government, and dispatches from Moscow, while cautious, held out hope that an announcement of an understanding between the exiled government and the Polish Committee of National Liberation may be expected within the next several days. Such an understanding doubtless would recognize Russia's right to territory up to the Curzon line. Mr. Churchill in his September speech to Parliament having made favorable mention of the Soviet's needs in eastern Poland. Further reorganization of the London group, which we have recognized by appointing to it a diplomatic representative, by the inclusion in it of some of the Lublin men, is a possible solution. Also in Moscow is a Hungarian delegation which has been discussing peace terms for three weeks. With all vital subjects under discussion in the Russian capital, there was renewal of the talk that President Roosevelt would meet again with Stalin before the year is out, but he said at his press conference this week that he does not know whether he will or not. He added, however, that he is keeping abreast of the Moscow conferences. In view of the forthcoming elections and the charges this week by Governor Dewey that he has been engaging in "secret diplomacy" with Churchill and Stalin, it is not likely that he will resume discussions at this time, particularly as the points now to the fore bear on some of the specific accusations made by Dewey, such as: the lack of an official plan for the treatment of Germany, the fact that a Russian negotiated and signed in the name of the United States the treaty with defeated Rumania, and that no one knows what our policy is with respect to Poland.

While not a main topic, it is likely that the world security agreement also is being discussed in Moscow, particularly those portions upon which no understanding has been reached, such as the right of one of the great powers to vote in an issue to which it is a party. In the United States, Secretary Hull is giving every facility for a full and complete public understanding of the aims and objectives of the conference, and to that end the offices of the State Department this week to a meeting of representatives from a group of organizations sponsored by Americans United for World Organization and the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. To that group, Under Secretary Stettinius explained that the present proposals are tentative and incomplete. "Much work remains to be done," he said, "before the international organization can take definitive form and become a living reality." President Roosevelt at his press conference this week also favored a general discussion of the proposals, but complained bitterly that there is a tendency to raise minor issues with the deliberate purpose of creating dissensions. The main point, he said, is that the nations should agree on an organization which, though it might not insure peace forever, would be capable of maintaining it in our time.

Meeting in Chicago on 1 Nov. is the conference on International Air Transport at which an attempt will be made to reconcile the divergent views of the British and American air interests. United States representatives and air interests resent any international organization which will abridge their right to land in any country willing to give them permission or regulate the frequency with which they may make trips. The British on the other hand believe that an international air authority should decide who shall get specific routes and the frequency of their schedules. A British white paper issued this week sets forth a program for international collaboration to which their delegates will adhere at the Chicago meeting. It includes: a proposal that the freedom of the air should extend to the right of innocent passage through a state's air space, the right to land for non-traffic purposes, refueling, etc., and the right to disembark and embark passengers, mails and freight destined for the country or origin of the aircraft; elimination of uneconomic competition, and the licensing of international air operations.

Bureau of Ships—The USS Texas, a pre-World War I battleship, which participated in the operations at Cherbourg along with the battleships Nevada and Arkansas, is back in the United States undergoing repairs. The Texas was hit by a German battery off Cherbourg, but remained in action. Crew members of the Texas are presently on leave. They hope that when she is repaired they will be given the opportunity to participate in operations against the Japanese. Capt. Charles A. Baker,

USN, is commanding officer and Lt. Comdr. L. P. Spear, USN, is navigator.

The USS Macon, 13,000-ton heavy cruiser, was launched at New York Shipbuilding Corp. 15 Oct. Mrs. Charles L. Bowden, wife of the mayor of Macon, Ga., christened the Macon. Rear Adm. R. W. Ryden, USN, is supervisor of shipbuilding at the yards.

Two submarines, the Runner and Conger, were christened at Portsmouth Navy Yard, 17 Oct. The Runner was sponsored by Mrs. Raymond H. Bass, wife of a naval commander. The Conger was sponsored by Mrs. Walter C. Ploeser, wife of Representative Ploeser, Mo.

Field Artillery School—Reorganization of Field Artillery School units has been ordered by the commandant, Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward. The Student regiment ceases to exist and its components, the Enlisted Specialists, 4th battalion, and the Service battalion are assigned to the Field Artillery School detachment and redesignated as the 5th and 6th battalions, respectively. Also redesignated was the 3rd Air Training battalion, now the 3rd battalion, and the 4th Animal Transport battalion which is now known as the 4th battalion, FAS detachment.

The Field Artillery School detachment, in addition to these four battalions, includes the 1st and 2nd battalions, its two original units, and Officer Candidate headquarters and Student Officers' headquarters "A" and "B." The WAC detachment is also included in the FAS detachment.

Changes in commands of the Field Artillery School detachment also were announced. Col. Hugh P. Adams, former commanding officer of the Student regiment and director of the Officer Candidate school, assumed command of the detachment, relieving Lt. Col. Lester L. Boggs. Lt. Col. Houston L. Whiteside was appointed executive officer of the FAS detachment; Lt. John M. Zakovich, the S-1 officer; Lt. William H. Anderson, the S-2 officer; Capt. Roscoe M. Egan, the S-4 officer, and Lt. Clinton D. Myracle was appointed mess officer.

The Field Artillery School has announced the inauguration of an Artillery Intelligence Course for members of the staff and faculty and officers of troops stationed at the school. In an address to students at the opening of the course, General Ward described the job of the S-2 in battle as "target getting."

Designed particularly for the training of battalion S-2's the course includes a comprehensive study of maps and air photo interpretation as well as enemy psychology and the analysis of intelligence obtainable from such enemy sources as shell holes and shell fragments.

The first class was started 2 Oct. with 20 officers enrolled. Research for the course was under the direction of the S-2 section of the Field Artillery School with Col. Francis H. Boucher, S-2, in charge. Maj. M. M. Gladstone is director of the course which extends over a period of four weeks.

Quartermaster Corps—Through the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, the War Department is shipping 5,000,000 waterproof gun covers to troops engaged in amphibious landing operations. Sized to fit rifles, pistols, machine guns and sub-machine guns, the casing insures against salt water or sand damaging the firing apparatus. Vinyl film, waterproof and transparent, is the material from which the covers are made. Being transparent, the soldier can, in an emergency, locate the trigger and fire the weapon without removing the case. Loss of a weapon, while the soldier is wading to shore, is minimized because of the buoyancy of the cover, which has a resinous constituent.

The chief quartermaster for the European Theater of Operations, Maj. Gen. Robert M. Littlejohn, has reported the arrival of almost 100 per cent of the winter-needed supply of items of clothing for the troops in that area. It is regarded as the fastest distribution job in history, made necessary by the earlier than usual arrival of winter. Forty-one per cent of the millions of articles were delivered by airplane. By 13 Oct., ninety-eight per cent of the necessary overcoats had reached personnel.

According to the Quartermaster General, Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, fresh meat is now being delivered in limited quantities to field kitchens near the front lines in the combat areas, and as transportation facilities are restored in the liberated areas it will be delivered and served in increased quantities. Procurement figures for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1944 show that purchases of meat averaged about 190,000,000 pounds a month, or more than 2 1/4-billion pounds a year during that time. Chicken is served several times a month, and in addition to providing turkey for Thanksgiving and Christmas for the armed forces, 12-ounce cans of turkey will be sent for Christmas to all American prisoners of war who can be reached by the American Red Cross.

Starring as the only feasible line of communication between a command post and a reconnaissance patrol in the Pacific, a member of the Quartermaster-trained K-9 Corps carried an order unerringly to the unit to withdraw immediately from the point reached by it as a change in tactics required the shelling of the area reached. The patrol returned to its base promptly and enabled the artillery mission to be effected. QMC messenger dogs are trained to work with two handlers, going from one to the other upon release from the leash.

Ordnance Department—Army Ordnance is supplying the European underground with thousands of tons of weapons and ammunition. Special techniques and devices that were developed prior to and subsequent to the advent of American liberation forces in France and the Low Countries are being used today in Yugoslavia and Albania and will be used in major combined operations in the Far East.

On 14 July hundreds of bombers of the 8th Air Force were loaded to capacity with rifles, mortars, sub-machine guns, light machine guns, pistols, carbines and hand and rifle grenades which were dropped by parachute at prearranged dropping points in the interior of France.

It has been estimated that 67 per cent of Ordnance supplies dropped in France reached the French Forces of the Interior and were used against the Germans.

Army Nurse Corps—The Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, Col. Florence A. Blanchfield, will address the State Nurses Association of West Virginia at Wheeling, W. Va., on 25 Oct., taking as her subject "The Army Nurse Corps in War." On leaving there she will inspect the nursing service in hospitals of the 5th Service Command.

Army Chaplains Corps—By directive of the Army Air Forces all Air Forces chaplains on duty in this country are to make a special point of visiting the next of kin of personnel who become casualties in their local command. While geographical distances will make it unfeasible to reach every family, this duty will be a regular and important part of the chaplain's ministrations as it is believed this will provide desirable solace for the relatives.

Army Air Forces—In an attack on Formosa 14 Oct., B-29's of the 20th Bomber Command flew a round trip of 2,300 miles. On the same date B-17s and B-24s of the 15th Air Force, six times as many in number, dropped approximately the same bomb tonnage in a mission totaling 1,000 miles less for the round trip. Of the 15th Air Force planes 23 are missing as against two lost of the B-29 group. Of these last the crew of one was saved. The question of economy of personnel is brought to the attention in these two actions, the B-29 crew consisting of 11 while 10 man the lighter bombers mentioned.

The AAF has decided not to put the P-75 into construction, the decision being based on developments in the P-51 and P-57. Rather than introduce a new plane, the improved versions of existing types will be used. The P-75, however, met virtually all requirements in performance.

The RAF's Hawker Tempest was off the secret list 19 Oct., when the British Air Ministry in London and the British Information Services in Washington released first details of the new plane. The Tempest, top scoring fighter against the flying bomb, is a single seat, low wing monoplane, powered with a supercharged Napier Sabre engine of 2,200 horsepower and has a De Havilland variable pitch four-bladed propeller. The armament consists of four 20 mm. cannon. The wing span is 41 feet, the length 33 feet 8 inches, height 14 feet 10 inches with tail up and one blade vertical and 16 feet 1 inch with tail down and one blade vertical.

Veterinarians assigned to the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, whose primary function is preventing the transmission of animal-borne and food-borne diseases to military personnel, have the additional task of checking on the airborne animal mascots which fliers bring in in their planes. Lt. Col. Benjamin D. Blood, chief veterinarian with the USAAF, states that in a two-month period 8th Air Force pilots flew 30 dogs, six monkeys and one honeybear into England.

AIR SERVICE COMMAND—One of the largest of prime movers, a wrecker, has been added to the list of vehicles that are now being cut apart by experts of the Asam Air Depot for shipment by C-47 to Burma or China. The men who take 2½-ton trucks, weapons carriers and other units apart, ship them, and then put them together at their destination, are members of an air ordnance detachment of the ASC depot. Their commander at Northern Air Service Area Command, Col. George H. Minor, chief of the Ordnance Division, has cited the three officers and ten enlisted men comprising the cut apart crew.

The C-B-I Air Service Command has instituted an unofficial form of recognition called the "C-B-I Service Chiefs." The organization is composed of mechanics, supply men or enlisted administrative personnel who have invented some time-saving device, created a new technique of supply or perfected any better method of accomplishing the mission. The members are recommended for membership by their supervising officers in shop, warehouse, depot offices or field bivouacs. After being certified by the commanding officers, the potential members are passed on at headquarters of the C-B-I ASC and given membership cards.

A recent arrival at the C-B-I ASC Headquarters was Col. Paul W. Scheidecker, formerly stationed at Spokane ASC as supply officer. He is taking over the duties of Col. Warren Wildrick as head of the Ordnance Department of C-B-I ASC. Colonel Wildrick will return to the United States under the rotation of personnel plan.

Bureau of Aeronautics—A joint Army-Navy conference on fighter planes opened at the Navy's Test and Experimental Air Station, Patuxent River, Md., on 16 Oct., and will continue through 23 Oct. Purpose of the conference is to evaluate and compare the performance of all types of fighter aircraft being used at the present time in combat and experimental models now under observation by both the Army and Navy. The British Air Commission in the United States is taking an active part in the eight-day conference with several of the outstanding pilots of the Royal Navy being on hand to add their knowledge and experience to the program.

The first joint fighter conference was held last year under the auspices of the Army Air Forces at its proving ground at Eglin Field, Fla. The exchange of information at that conference led to the rapid completion of many new developments and the speedy delivery of the new equipment to United States airmen in combat areas.

Rear Adm. L. B. Richardson, USN, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department, delivered the opening address of the conference. Capt. A. P. Storrs, USN, Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, also spoke at the same meeting.

The airplane manufacturers who will be represented at the conference include North American Aviation, Bell Aircraft, Northrup, Packard, Lockheed, Goodyear, Eastern Aircraft, Grumman Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Hamilton Standard, Ryan, and Curtiss-Wright.

Representing the British Services at the conference will be Air Commodore N. R. Buckle, head of the British Air Commission in the United States, and other officers.

Col. Lee B. Coats, head of the Army Air Force Proving Ground at Eglin Field, heads the Army Air Force delegates to the conference. Other Army Air Force officers attending are Col. M. F. Cooper, Henry Vicellio, G. B. Green and J. G. Vincent; Lt. Col. Kermit A. Tyler, I. W. Toubaman, L. B. Meng, Jack Carter, N. J. Bishop, C. H. Terhune, O. H. Coen, M. A. Moore, J. A. Gibbs, and A. E. Habert; Maj. V. B. Schoenfeldt, Ralph A. Newman, W. E. Rhynard, Tom Lamphier and H. A. Stoddy, and Capt. B. E. Turner and J. C. Davis.

In addition to personnel now engaged in test and experimental work at Patuxent

River, the Bureau of Aeronautics is represented by Admiral Richardson, Capt. B. B. Spangler, USN; W. S. Diehl, USN, and R. S. Hatcher, USN; Col. C. L. Fike, USMC, and Lt. Col. J. D. Harshberger, USMC, and J. N. Renner, USMC; Comdr. R. E. Dixon, USN; E. W. Colon, USN; Frank Turner, USN; R. E. Harmer, USN; W. E. Sweeney, USN; T. D. Tyra, USN, and J. P. Monroe, USN; Lt. Comdr. R. C. Merrick, USNR; F. L. Bates, USN; J. F. Sutherland, USN; A. D. Pollock, USN, and J. H. Ahlerson, USNR, and Lieutenants B. R. Winborn, USNR, and A. H. Sallenger, USNR.

A new torpedo plane is now in production designated the TBY-2 "Sea Wolf." The new plane weighs eight tons and carries a crew of four, including a pilot, gunner, radioman and bomber. Its armament consists of machine-guns, torpedoes and bombs. Other information is restricted.

New Weapons of Warfare—Details of the Infantry's new 60-mm "one-man mortar" were revealed on the Army Hour broadcast 15 Oct. from Hook Range at Fort Benning, Ga. Tested under the most rigorous conditions by the Infantry Board, the latest type of mortar is one of more than 850 pieces of equipment examined by the board since the outbreak of the war. Among other things the mortar was subjected to sand, mud and freezing.

Speaking from Ft. Benning, Maj. Edward Crossman, Inf., disclosed the "one-man mortar" weighed only 20 pounds. He said it consisted of a tube, base plate and firing mechanism. "But here's the statement that will make your old time mortar man sit up," he went on. "This new mortar can be fired with or without a trigger. It means that the mortar can now be fired as a flat trajectory weapon where before its only flight was that of a lobbed tennis ball."

Col. Ingomar M. Oseth, Inf., present director of the Infantry Board, also speaking on the Army Hour over the N.B.C. radio network, said a few of the "tools of war" which the board had recommended included: M-1 rifle (Garand semi-automatic), carbine, rifle grenade, bazooka, new battle dress, new helmet, jeep, latest gas mask, the "Handy Talkie" and other light radio sets, and the K ration.

If the board passes favorably upon a certain item of equipment, Colonel Oseth explained, it recommends its immediate manufacture by the Signal Corps, Chemical Warfare Service, Corps of Engineers or other appropriate Army agency. The board also tries to determine new uses for old equipment and when the enemy comes up with a new idea, the board attempts to counter with a better one.

It was disclosed that the board had just completed a test of a new jungle battle dress made with an insect repellent. Men sat for an hour and a half in the worst mosquito-infested spot that could be found. The result was that the men wearing the old type uniform averaged 19 bites per man while those who wore the new battle outfit averaged less than one bite.

The Tokyo radio has reported that Allied forces are using a new weapon in the Rabaul sector. The broadcast stated that the Allies "hurled five radio-controlled weapons against our Rabaul position; but these were all shot down by our units."

Signal Corps—In order to provide ahead of time the communications specialists needed by American armies to continue their pressure on the enemy, the Signal Corps training programs at Camp Crowder, Mo., and Ft. Monmouth, N. J., have been accelerated. This acceleration consists essentially in an increase in training schedules from a 48-hour week to a 54-hour week.

The Central Signal Corps School's 800th Signal Training Regiment, the original unit of School troops at Camp Crowder, Mo., and the 804th Regiment have been merged into one organization. The enlarged regiment will retain the designation of 800th and is headed by the former commanding officer of the 804th, Col. Sol P. Fink. He succeeds Maj. William R. Floyd, jr., who becomes commanding officer of the 1st Battalion of the regiment.

At the invitation of Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, officials of the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission and a representative from

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the Office of the Director of Materiel for the Army Service Forces, recently made an inspection tour of the Philadelphia Signal Depot, the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., the Signal Corps Photographic Center in Astoria, Long Island, and the Western Electric Company, a Signal Corps supplier. Lt. Col. L. S. MacPhail, of the Under Secretary's office, and C. J. McIntyre, Chief, Special Activities Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, arranged the tour and accompanied the group.

Six additional Signal Corps units have been awarded the Plaque and Clasp by Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth Army. Units cited were: 51st Signal Battalion, 53rd Signal Battalion, Company C, 1st Armored Signal Battalion, 229th Signal Operations Company and 6737th and 6738th Signal Inspection and Maintenance Detachments.

Maj. Richard S. Crocker has been designated Chief, Administrative Division of the Holabird (Md.) Signal Depot, succeeding Lt. Col. William T. Medford who has been assigned to another post.

For services as commanding officer of a signal depot company in the European Theater of Operations, Maj. Victor C. Bartig has been awarded the Legion of Merit.

Army Ground Forces—HEADQUARTERS—The importance of keeping every soldier well informed about the war must be impressed on officers of all grades, Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, stated in a directive issued to units of his command this week. He stressed the importance of attendance by enlisted men at the orientation hour each week so that they may benefit from the information and education program.

"A thorough technical knowledge of weapons and their use and good physical condition alone are not sufficient to make a first class fighting man," General Lear's directive sets forth. "He must have a basic knowledge of what he is fighting for, what is happening at home, and the progress of our troops in other theaters."

Newly assigned officers here for permanent duty include Lt. Col. Charles R. Revie, FA, assigned to the G-1 Section and Maj. Kermit H. Black, CAC, assigned to the Ground Requirements Section.

ARMORED CENTER—Col. Kent C. Lambert, who led a combat command of the 1st Armored Division in Tunisia, and who earlier served as a military observer with the Red Army, has been named acting chief of staff, Armored Center, Fort Knox, Ky. Colonel Lambert takes over the post held by Col. William H. Nutter, who recently entered Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington for observation and treatment.

Col. Thomas V. Webb, former commanding officer of School Troops at the Armored School, has been named acting chief of staff of the 16th Armored Division.

A veteran of 11 years in the Field Artillery and a graduate of two of its schools, Lt. Col. Barksdale Hamlett has been named artillery commander of the 16th Armored Division.

M/Sgt. Frederick G. Abt, of the 13th Armored Division's 153d Armored Signal Company, has received official commendation from the division's commanding general for his work in devising a radio attachment which enables outpost transmitters to blow aircraft warning sirens in the main column or bivouac area simply by pressing a button. Sergeant Abt's device greatly speeds up the transmittal of the warning signal. With the outpost two or three miles away, the outpost operator can warn the main body of troops the moment he spots enemy planes approaching.

ARMORED REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER—One of the first enlisted men to be commissioned on the field of battle in the Central Pacific is a tanker who had his basic training here. He is 2d Lt. Darwin MacPherson, of Easton, Me., who turned in his staff sergeant's stripes for gold bars after demonstrating "superb leadership, daring, initiative and devotion to duty" during operations on Saipan Island. Lieutenant MacPherson was a platoon sergeant of a platoon of amphibian tanks that was in the first assault wave to hit the Marianas. He successfully took command of his platoon, then the entire company, as five officers and the first sergeant became casualties.

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL—The Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., added another battalion to its troops in training when the 657th Field Artillery battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Earl P. Adams, arrived last week from Camp Rucker, Ala., joining the 417th Group of the 31st Brigade.

Assignment of officers to the staff and faculty of the Field Artillery School last week follow: Capt. John S. Pollard, Jr., Department of Gunnery; 1st Lt. Robert W. Legmann, Materiel; 1st Lt. William H. Willis, S-3 Section, and 2nd Lt. Edward Goldfischer, Department of Air Training.

Eighty-four enlisted men of the 166th Infantry Battalion received the Motor Vehicle and Mechanic Award last week, Lt. Col. Oliver H. Gibson, Commanding Officer, announced. Seventy-nine badges went to drivers and five to mechanics. Headquarters and Service Company led all other units with thirty awards.

FIELD ARTILLERY REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER, FT. BRAGG, N. C.—A well-executed though bogus capture of two "German parachutists" took place in the FA RTC last week. As part of instruction for cadre and officers, preparatory to the innovation of Branch Immaterial training in the FA RTC, two sergeants were dressed in German uniforms and stationed at a strategic point upon which patrol classes were to converge to gather information. The patrols were to try to get their information without being seen by the "Germans." But the realism of the uniform backfired in an unexpected fashion. An alert acting corporal from a battery bivouacked nearby, leading a squad on a compass march, came upon the "Germans," and believing them to be the real article, deployed his squad around them and marched them for two miles in order to turn them over to the authorities.

TANK DESTROYER SCHOOL—Col. Hector J. Medina, Military Aide to the President of Uruguay; Col. Jose A. Cortese, Chief of the War Arsenal; Lt. Col. Hector J. Blanco, Director of Reserve Officer Training, and Lt. Col. Anibal Gaye, Chief of Ordnance, members of the Uruguayan Army, visited the Tank Destroyer School, Camp Hood, Texas, recently.

TANK DESTROYER BOARD—Col. Frank Mitchell, Ord., Fire Control Division, Frankfurt Arsenal, and A. B. Simmons, of Eastman Kodak Company, were recent visitors at this headquarters.

TANK DESTROYER REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER—Col. John F. Farnsworth has been assigned as Commanding Officer of the 4th Tank Destroyer Training Regiment.

Marine Corps—New instructions have been issued by Marine Corps headquarters governing the payment of money allowances in lieu of transportation to enlisted personnel who perform travel at their own expense. The new instructions, Letter of Instruction No. 856, lay down guides for use of disbursing officers in computing the

amount payable at three cents a mile. In addition, the man is entitled to subsistence at the rate of \$1 a meal, or to meal ticket, based on the shortest train schedule.

"The authority for payment of a money allowance in lieu of transportation in kind is not intended as a substitute for furnishing transportation in kind to enlisted personnel travelling under orders," the letter states. "It is intended as a means of expediting settlement when, for various reasons, all or part of the travel is actually performed at own expense, particularly in those cases where the personnel are granted delay in reporting and desire to travel over circuitous routes. Commanding officers, therefore, will decide when it is desirable for travel to be performed at own expense, taking into consideration the financial position of the individual, as well as the requirements of the Marine Corps."

Flight training requirements have been modified by headquarters to provide that enlisted men who previously were recommended for flight training, but who accept temporary appointment to commissioned rank, will be required to resubmit flight training application in accordance with the requirements for commissioned officers. Temporary warrant officers will not be accepted for flight training in grade, but may undergo such training as enlisted men, the modification provides. Temporary warrants desiring flight training will be required to submit written requests to the Commandant of the Marine Corps requesting that they be reduced to their former enlisted status. Should the old enlisted rank be below first pay grade, they will be promoted to master technical sergeant (aviation) effective the day following reduction from warrant grade. If they fail flight training, they will be reappointed to former warrant rank, if qualified, with date of rank formerly held.

Because of the shortage of photographic materials, officers will not be required to furnish photographs upon acceptance of temporary promotions. The new order is effective for the duration of the war.

Army Medical Department—The Army Medical Department will be host for the fifth conference of the Army Service Forces Training Agencies, to be held 24-26 Oct. at the ASF Training Center, Camp Barkeley, Tex. Present plans and plans in process for the future will be discussed. Those from the Office of the Surgeon General who will deliver addresses and share in the panel discussions include: Maj. Gen. George F. Lull, Deputy Surgeon General; Col. Floyd L. Wergeland, MC, Director of the Training Division; Col. Augustus Thorndike, MC, Deputy Director of the Reconditioning Division; Lt. Col. C. H. Moseley, MC, Deputy Director of the Training Division; Lt. R. J. Moorhead, MC, Chief of the Training Doctrine Branch; and Lt. Col. F. J. Fielding, MC, Chief of the Records, Planning and Placing Branch of the Military Personnel Division.

To attend the 7th session of the Army School of Malariology in the Panama Canal Zone which began on 13 Oct., 55 officers of the Medical Department were selected to take the four weeks' course of instruction. They will receive training in entomology, parasitology and the sanitary engineering aspect of malaria control; the use of insecticides, larvicides and repellents; and the suppressive and clinical treatment of malaria. The school, under the command of Col. Charles G. Souder, MC, was instituted in February of this year.

The Surgeon General of the Army, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, addressed the Interstate Post-Graduate Convention of Surgeons at the Palmer House, Chicago, 20 Oct. His subject was "The Reconditioning and Restoration of Wounded Men." Today he will address, with the same subject, a meeting of the surgeons and commanding officers of hospitals of the 9th Service Command at Salt Lake City.

Army Casualties

(Continued from Page 225)

1st Lt. E. M. Chandler	2nd Lt. C. D. Brenizer	2nd Lt. R. P. Rippstein
1st Lt. V. B. Greenamyre	2nd Lt. H. W. Chernik	2nd Lt. H. Rubin
2nd Lt. H. J. Harries	2nd Lt. J. H. DeVries	2nd Lt. S. G. Saslow
2nd Lt. R. E. Hoover	2nd Lt. R. E. Flanagan	2nd Lt. David R. Schnaars, Jr.
2nd Lt. M. J. Quackenbush	1st Lt. D. Q. Gaul	1st Lt. B. Schwartz
2nd Lt. F. C. Savage	2nd Lt. J. Pagoto	1st Lt. P. Scully
2nd Lt. J. R. Cooper	2nd Lt. J. L. Patrick	2nd Lt. D. J. Sier
2nd Lt. R. T. Hart	F O C. A. Richardson	2nd Lt. H. M. Smith
2nd Lt. D. G. Norton	2nd Lt. J. Savich	2nd Lt. M. W. Stern
2nd Lt. S. A. Parvin, Jr.	1st Lt. E. A. Swanson	2nd Lt. P. Topiel
2nd Lt. A. A. Chrestia	2nd Lt. J. R. Telford	1st Lt. B. Wasserman
2nd Lt. W. R. Eichelberger	2nd Lt. T. W. Tompkins	Capt. L. P. Canup
2nd Lt. S. B. Green	F O C. A. Baldwin	F O H. C. Farthing
2nd Lt. W. T. Hartsfield, Jr.	2nd Lt. P. N. Bossart	2nd Lt. V. D. Hale
2nd Lt. L. E. Reynolds	2nd Lt. G. N. Croft	2nd Lt. W. W. Mal-lard, Jr.
1st Lt. H. Baetjer	1st Lt. F. B. Hendrix	2nd Lt. D. B. Payne
2nd Lt. H. K. Boden	2nd Lt. H. O. Lerum	2nd Lt. L. C. Smith
F O J. D. Bond	2nd Lt. H. W. Luther	2nd Lt. L. L. Brave
2nd Lt. B. L. DeVan	1st Lt. P. J. Quillin	2nd Lt. K. E. Mork
2nd Lt. D. H. B. Loughrie	1st Lt. J. N. Harrington	2nd Lt. C. M. Pollock, Jr.
2nd Lt. W. J. Perkinson	F O L. B. Satterfield	2nd Lt. J. F. Whelan
2nd Lt. A. W. Stravinsky	W O C. E. Cobb	1st Lt. C. G. Barnes
2nd Lt. A. J. Allshauskas	2nd Lt. E. P. Ridings	1st Lt. H. G. Blits
1st Lt. R. A. Brown	2nd Lt. M. Shalinsky	2nd Lt. W. C. Booth
2nd Lt. F. G. Bulger	2nd Lt. D. L. Smart, Jr.	2nd Lt. R. S. Brande-hoff
F O L. Caldwell, Jr.	2nd Lt. A. J. Thornton	2nd Lt. G. G. Brandon
1st Lt. F. G. Callahan	1st Lt. W. E. Becker	2nd Lt. C. A. Bronako
F O W. A. Carter	1st Lt. M. L. Bedell	F O J. D. Carson
2nd Lt. S. F. Caruso	2nd Lt. H. O. Ubbins	1st Lt. E. L. Cobb
1st Lt. J. F. Casey	1st Lt. A. M. Codding	2nd Lt. J. S. Copo-donna
Capt. I. Chofnas	1st Lt. B. N. Harding	2nd Lt. D. O. Deeter
2nd Lt. A. D. Coelho	2nd Lt. A. J. Ricci	Capt. C. D. Firestone, Jr.
Maj. N. R. Cole	1st Lt. H. H. Rice, Jr.	2nd Lt. K. R. Gosa
2nd Lt. M. P. Conl-man	2nd Lt. A. O. Adelmann	2nd Lt. C. F. Han-lin
2nd Lt. J. S. Marcinkiewicz	Capt. J. H. Bogert	2nd Lt. H. W. Hayes, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. J. Murphy, Jr.	2nd Lt. L. J. Box	1st Lt. I. W. Huggett
2nd Lt. O. C. Perry	2nd Lt. J. M. Casadevall	2nd Lt. T. F. Jeffers
Capt. J. W. Rierson	2nd Lt. B. J. Chiarello	1st Lt. C. B. Kalper
2nd Lt. L. Smith, Jr.	2nd Lt. R. A. Christie	2nd Lt. R. D. Laule
2nd Lt. J. F. Wark	1st Lt. J. E. Cook	1st Lt. K. L. McCleary
1st Lt. F. G. Wholley	2nd Lt. R. K. Crans	1st Lt. L. K. Nessel-bush
2nd Lt. F. W. Blakley	2nd Lt. R. D. Giovannello	2nd Lt. E. Sabo
	1st Lt. G. W. Hausold	2nd Lt. H. E. Sam-berg
	Capt. J. M. Mann	1st Lt. R. L. Schock
	1st Lt. P. Sauro	2nd Lt. L. P. Sims
	1st Lt. L. J. Siracusa	Capt. H. L. Smith
	F O E. F. Sova	F O R. B. Barbe

(Continued on Next Page)

Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. R. M. Chadwick	2nd Lt. P. C. Chaplin
2nd Lt. W. H. Church, Jr.	2nd Lt. M. L. Gardner
2nd Lt. C. D. Conklin	2nd Lt. H. D. Hughey
2nd Lt. C. Franks, Jr.	F O J. H. Chandler
Capt. W. L. Pickhardt	2nd Lt. W. H. Clark, Jr.
Capt. R. C. Quinlan	2nd Lt. W. R. Cubbins
2nd Lt. R. D. Reese	2nd Lt. J. A. Fulmer, Jr.
2nd Lt. F. Reid	2nd Lt. C. W. Harris
2nd Lt. J. C. Stricker	2nd Lt. R. H. McElmurry
1st Lt. P. M. Bull	2nd Lt. J. V. McGee
Capt. C. J. Butler	2nd Lt. T. D. Phillips
2nd Lt. E. A. Groh	2nd Lt. J. L. Proctor
2nd Lt. W. C. Hale	2nd Lt. H. F. Reed
2nd Lt. E. A. Abdallah	2nd Lt. F. Warren, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. C. Alexander	2nd Lt. R. C. Bartel
2nd Lt. L. L. Beckman	F O E. F. Barnhill
2nd Lt. M. M. Bloom, Jr.	1st Lt. A. G. Burger, Jr.
2nd Lt. E. T. Clark	1st Lt. W. W. Carmichael
Lt. Col. E. L. Clark	2nd Lt. G. L. Carter
2nd Lt. B. D. Cocking	2nd Lt. R. S. Carter
2nd Lt. J. F. Corcoran	2nd Lt. F. H. Coleman
2nd Lt. R. E. Crotty	2nd Lt. J. W. Damron
2nd Lt. R. H. Cunningham	2nd Lt. W. H. Escue
2nd Lt. O. E. Flora, Jr.	Capt. O. C. Hart
2nd Lt. L. R. Frasier	1st Lt. I. L. Henderson
1st Lt. R. E. Freeman	1st Lt. F. Hengeler
1st Lt. P. P. Haag	2nd Lt. P. Kraus
2nd Lt. R. W. Hamilton	2nd Lt. R. R. Lacey, Jr.
2nd Lt. H. E. Hartner	2nd Lt. L. C. Lau, Jr.
F O J. R. Herd	2nd Lt. W. M. Pickett
2nd Lt. C. H. Hill	2nd Lt. W. J. Strehorn
2nd Lt. M. G. Koehler	2nd Lt. E. F. Stuart
2nd Lt. S. J. Manzek	2nd Lt. L. D. Thompson
2nd Lt. H. S. Mohler	2nd Lt. J. O. Umphries
2nd Lt. A. E. Nelson	Capt. R. B. Clay
2nd Lt. W. S. Northington, Jr.	2nd Lt. D. C. Sansom
1st Lt. J. P. D. Nothstein	2nd Lt. O. W. Wahlstrom
2nd Lt. H. E. Patterson	F O E. W. Harvey
1st Lt. H. H. Pinder	2nd Lt. R. O. Comstock
F O W. D. Reid, Jr.	1st Lt. R. J. Guillotte
2nd Lt. R. A. Robinson	1st Lt. G. H. Pipes
2nd Lt. J. E. Seldner	Capt. R. P. Scott
2nd Lt. W. M. Shaner	2nd Lt. M. J. Bauer
2nd Lt. J. N. Shearer	1st Lt. J. C. Clausing, Jr.
2nd Lt. E. J. Stepko	2nd Lt. G. B. Faucher
F O L. T. Stull	F O O. E. Fulton

2nd Lt. D. T. Payne	2nd Lt. W. B. Grogan
2nd Lt. C. L. Riddle	1st Lt. T. E. Hancock
1st Lt. B. L. Smick	Capt. J. F. Hogan
1st Lt. A. R. Baldridge	2nd Lt. C. F. Kilps
Capt. L. B. Coleman	2nd Lt. E. Neuwirth
2nd Lt. W. M. Coyle	2nd Lt. S. G. Pickett
2nd Lt. L. N. Frantz	2nd Lt. J. G. Scocos
2nd Lt. J. W. Haught	2nd Lt. O. S. Strand
2nd Lt. D. Pitotti	2nd Lt. R. A. Wiperman
F O R. Simpkins	2nd Lt. O. H. Brewer, Jr.
2nd Lt. D. G. Baker	2nd Lt. C. O. Moore
1st Lt. R. J. Booth	Maj. H. E. Stump
2nd Lt. P. Q. Chapman	

INTERNEED BY SLOVAKIA

2nd Lt. L. E. Arts	2nd Lt. G. L. Fernandez
1st Lt. J. N. Grimm	
2nd Lt. C. H. Pate	

Hollywood vs. C. B. I.

The C. B. I. Round-up, published at New Delhi, India, took a crack at "publicity-seeking big-name artists" in its 28 Sept. issue and promptly got sharp reactions from Hollywood stars now in the United States. The Round-up said it was prompted by a statement credited to Ann Sheridan that while she is anxious to return again to overseas entertaining, she does not wish to go back to CBI because "it is too rough." Said the Round-up:

"Any entertainers who come out here come with their eyes open. Our beef is that before they come, they enter into an agreement with the War Department to stay a definite length of time. (The Theater Special Service Division will not accept them without the agreement.) The shows are booked well in advance and announced at every base when they are scheduled to play.

"So what happens? These selfless patriots, who, incidentally, are well fed, clothed, housed, transported, and paid by the Army and USO, discover in a couple of weeks that CBI is hot, wet, and full of mosquitoes and they suddenly develop prior commitments, serious ailments, enigmatic wives, and God knows what else. It all sums up to an overpowering desire to go home, a feeling which we government employees never have, of course.

"The end result is that a limited number of stations in CBI get some entertainment and a far greater number get disappointed and browned off. The selfless patriots spend, in the case of Sheridan-Blue & Co., a total of just 35 days out of a promised minimum of 60 in CBI, pick up a little money and a

lot of publicity, and sneak back to the States to recuperate from the whole horrible ordeal."

The publication said that Joel McCrea announced his intention of coming to CBI, but got no farther than Cairo, Paullette Goddard stayed 54 days out of a promised 60, Joe E. Brown stayed 37 days out of 120 committed in advance, and Al Jolson never did show up. On the other hand the paper said that "troupeurs" like "Cavanaugh, Dressen, Fomeen, and Ter-shay" play extra shows and stay overtime.

Ann Sheridan replied by declaring that she would fight with anybody "who thinks I or any of the gang I accompanied dogged it in the overseas theater." Joe E. Brown, whose son was killed early in the war, declared that he did "all a 53 year old man could do and the China area where I played was a lot rougher

Army and Navy Journal

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than most of India." Al Jolson said he had never been booked for CBI but would go whenever they want him.

Discusses Marine Actions

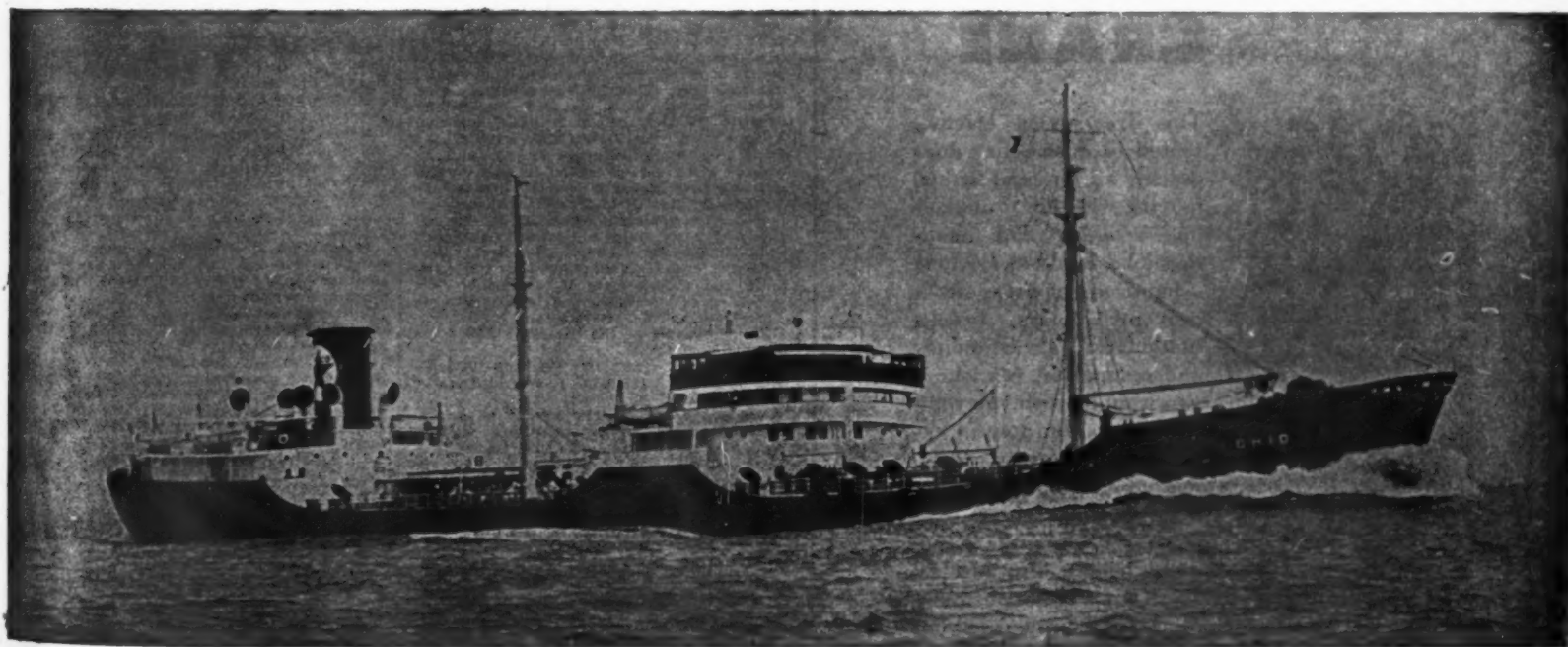
Lt. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps Commandant, is the author of the lead article in the 16 Oct. issue of the *Sperryscope*, magazine of The Sperry Corporation. Entitled "Marines in the Pacific," General Vandegrift's story describes the growing amphibious strength of the Marines in the war against the Japs.

Another Marine, Lt. Weldon James, USMC, also appears in the *Sperryscope* as author of "The Duel of the USS Texas."

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Long boom range is efficient for stacking and reaching.

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U. S. War Round-Up

NAVAL REVIEW

By the Secretary of the Navy

European Theater: In the Mediterranean during the past week Naval bombardment activity was carried out near the Franco-Italian frontier in support of our forces ashore. The American vessels participating in this action were the destroyers Niblack, Plunkett, Eberle, Gleaves, and Jouett. Pacific Theater: In the Pacific Admiral Nimitz's forces, spearheaded the great sea and air power of the Third Fleet led by Admiral Halsey and the Fifth Fleet under Admiral Spruance, are making history almost daily. As the attached table shows, these two fleets during the past four and a half months have destroyed almost 3,000 Japanese planes and have sunk, probably sunk, or damaged a large number of enemy ships, in addition to numerous small craft.

The recent strikes by these fleets against the Philippines, Formosa, the Ryukyus, Palau, and the Marianas are the opening moves in the unremitting pressure that is to be applied against Japan in the western Pacific. No one of these operations is in itself an overwhelming victory, but the steady accumulation of these blows is steadily and relentlessly crowding the Jap back into his own corner. For many months Japanese naval strength has been at bay and eventually it must stand and fight. In the operations between 9-15 October units of the Japanese fleet came within air reconnaissance range of our Fleet but evidently decided that the time to fight has not yet come.

In this connection I should like to point out that the enemy's naval force in being has a potential effectiveness far beyond its mere numbers, particularly when it can operate, as the Japanese now can, under land-based air cover in their own waters. For that reason we have to have the tremendous margin of power which we now possess and are still building. That margin of power has enabled our Third and Fifth Fleets to keep the Japanese constantly guessing about where our next blows are to be struck, because we can send out individual forces each capable of meeting the Japs.

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMUNIQUE CINCPAC

No. 148, 11 Oct.—Troops of the 81st Infantry Division landed on Bairaaseru Island in the Palau Islands on 10 Oct. No opposition was encountered. Meantime troops of the First Marine Division continued to make slow but steady progress against the remaining pocket of enemy resistance on Bloody Nose Ridge. During the day a sizeable ammunition dump was exploded within one of the largest enemy-held caves. On Angaur mopping up operations by the 81st Infantry Division proceeded. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas Communique Number 143 stated in error that enemy dead on Peleliu number 11,083. This figure should have read 10,083. Enemy dead counted on Peleliu through 10 October were 10,306 and on Angaur 1,165. On Peleliu 284 enemy troops have been made prisoners of war and on Angaur 11 have been taken. In addition 184 civilians have been interned on Angaur. On 10 October, the airstrip at Babelthuap was bombed by Corsair fighters of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing and several small craft were damaged by strafing in Gamliangel Bay.

No. 149, 12 Oct.—A large force of carrier aircraft from a task force of the Pacific Fleet struck enemy air bases and installations on Luzon during the afternoon of 10 October. Detailed reports of the damage inflicted are not yet available.

Elements of the 81st Infantry Division reconnoitered Arimasuku Island during the day and found it unoccupied.

No. 150, 13 Oct.—Carrier aircraft of the Pacific Fleet fast carrier task force striking Formosa on 11 Oct., shot 124 enemy aircraft out of the air and did heavy damage

to enemy shipping and shore defense works. Preliminary pilot reports and photographs show that 97 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground. Initial reports indicate the following damage to enemy shipping: Ships sunk: Large Cargo Ships—2, Medium Cargo Ships—2, Small Cargo Ships—12; Ships Damaged: Large Cargo Ships—2, Medium Cargo Ships—7, Small Cargo Ships—10.

In addition to the foregoing, extensive damage was done to hangars, buildings, oil dumps, warehouses, docks and industrial establishments at Elnansho, Okayama, Tam-sui, Heito, Reigaryo and Taichu. Our losses were 22 aircraft. There was no damage to our surface ships.

No. 151, 13 Oct.—During the late evening of 11 Oct. and night of 11-12 Oct. following the first day of its attack on Formosa small groups of enemy aircraft attacked one of our fast carrier task forces operating in the approaches to the Japanese positions in Formosa and the Ryukyus, and repeatedly attempted to torpedo or bomb the carriers or supporting ships in the force. Night fighters sent up by our carriers shot down three fighters in the early evening, and later eight enemy aircraft were sent down in flames by ships' antiaircraft fire.

During the day of 12 Oct. Formosa and the Pescadores were again brought under attack by fast carrier task forces, and heavy damage was done to the enemy air force and its bases, to shipping, port facilities, and shore installations.

A preliminary resume of damage inflicted upon the Japanese in the two-day strike which began before dawn on 11 Oct., shows the following totals:

Enemy aircraft shot down, 221; Enemy aircraft destroyed on the ground, 175; Ships sunk: 2 Large Cargo Ships, 4 Medium Cargo Ships, 9 Small Cargo Ships, and 12 Coastal Cargo Ships; Probably sunk: 1 Large Cargo ship, 3 Medium Cargo ships, 3 Small Cargo ships, 1 Oil Tanker, 5 Coastal cargo ships, and 1 Minesweeper; Damaged: 6 Medium Cargo ships, 15 Small Cargo ships, and 1 Large Troop Transport. In addition to the foregoing 37 small craft were sunk or damaged. We lost 45 planes in the two-day attack. Reports are not yet available as to flight personnel rescued.

No. 152, 13 Oct.—More complete reports of the strike made by carrier-based aircraft of the United States Pacific Fleet on 9 Oct., against the Okinawa Islands in the Ryukyu Archipelago indicate that the following damage was inflicted upon the enemy (the following figures are a revision of those previously announced in United States Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas Communique No. 146, and do not represent figures on the recent Luzon and Formosa strikes).

Sunk: 1 Destroyer Escort, 4 Small Submarines, 14 Cargo Ships, 1 Submarine Tender, 1 Oiler, 25 Small Ships, and 41 Barges and Small Craft.

Probably sunk: 10 Small Ships, 1 Minesweeper, and 9 Small Craft.

Damaged: 8 Cargo Ships, 1 Medium Landing Ship, 1 Light Minelayer, 10 Small Ships, and Numerous sampans, luggers and barges.

Aircraft destroyed: 23 shot down in the air and 59 destroyed on the ground.

Aircraft damaged: 37 damaged on the ground.

Installations destroyed or damaged: 1 ammunition dump, 3 fuel dumps, 3 hangars, 2 lighthouses, 1 factory, and many barracks, buildings, warehouses, etc.

United States losses: Our own losses were relatively light: 8 planes in combat, 5 pilots and 3 aircrewmembers.

No. 153, 15 Oct.—During the night of 12-13 Oct. strong counterattacks were delivered against task forces of the Pacific Fleet operating in the area of Formosa by aircraft of the Japanese Imperial Air Force. During these attacks on one of our task groups 13 enemy

(Continued on Next Page)

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U. S. War Round Up

(Continued from Preceding Page)

aircraft were shot out of the air by our own fighters and 7 by antiaircraft fire.

Beginning at dawn on 13 Oct., carrier aircraft of the Third Fleet continued their destructive attacks against enemy forces and defense installations on Formosa Island and Luzon.

In the mid-afternoon of 13 Oct., our forces were attacked by numerous single and twin-engine enemy aircraft. A combat air patrol of one of our task groups shot down 28 of these aircraft and two were destroyed by antiaircraft fire.

This fight is continuing.

No. 154, 15 Oct.—Troops of the First Marine Division on Peleliu Island sealed off several more caves occupied by the enemy during 13 Oct. On Angaur, the few remaining Japanese were kept under continual pressure.

No. 155, 16 Oct.—Aparri on the north coast of Luzon Island in the Philippines was swept by fighter aircraft of the Pacific Fleet on 13 Oct.

On 15 Oct., a large force of carrier aircraft was launched against airfields in the vicinity of Manila Bay. This force was intercepted by an estimated 50 Japanese fighter aircraft. From 30 to 40 of the intercepting enemy planes were shot down. An additional 15 to 20 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground at Nichols, Nielson, and Marivels Airfields. Meantime the ships in one carrier task group underwent persistent aerial attack during the day, and 30 Japanese aircraft were shot down in the vicinity of the group. Only superficial damage was done to our surface ships in this attack.

Nine enemy aircraft were shot down in the vicinity of another fleet unit. Complete reports from all units are not yet available.

Mitchell bombers of the Eleventh Air Force on 14 Oct. bombed installations on the south coast of Paramushiro.

No. 156, 17 Oct.—Carrier aircraft of the Pacific Fleet are continuing to attack targets on Luzon Island in the Philippines.

Further details now available concerning the results of some of the carrier aircraft attacks on Formosa on 11, 12 and 13 October show that at Tainan the airfield was hard hit and seven hangars were completely destroyed and five heavily damaged. At Takao the harbor area received severe damage. The Okayama Airfield and assembly plants, many shops, administrative buildings and hangars were destroyed or damaged. At Heito, approximately 15 miles inland from Takao, 14 buildings near the airfield were completely destroyed and eight were heavily

damaged. At another airfield near Heito, five barracks were destroyed.

No. 157, 17 Oct.—During the fighting between our carrier task forces and the enemy air forces based on shore in the Ryukyus, Formosa and Luzon Island in the Philippines from 10 Oct., until the time of this communique, there has been no damage of consequence to our battleships or carriers. However, two medium-size ships were hit by aircraft torpedoes and are retiring from the area. Fortunately, the personnel casualties in these two ships were small.

Japanese Fleet units were sighted approaching the area in which U. S. Pacific Fleet Forces have been operating in the Western part of the Philippine Sea, but on discovering our fighting strength unimpaired have avoided action and have withdrawn toward their bases.

During 13, 14 and 15 October, 191 enemy planes attacked one of our Task Groups off Formosa by day and night. Ninety-five enemy planes were shot down by our fighters and antiaircraft fire, while we lost five planes. On October 15, fighters from two of our carriers shot down 50 more enemy aircraft out of approximately sixty planes which attempted to attack our damaged ships. On the same day an additional fifteen enemy planes were destroyed by search and patrol flights from our carriers.

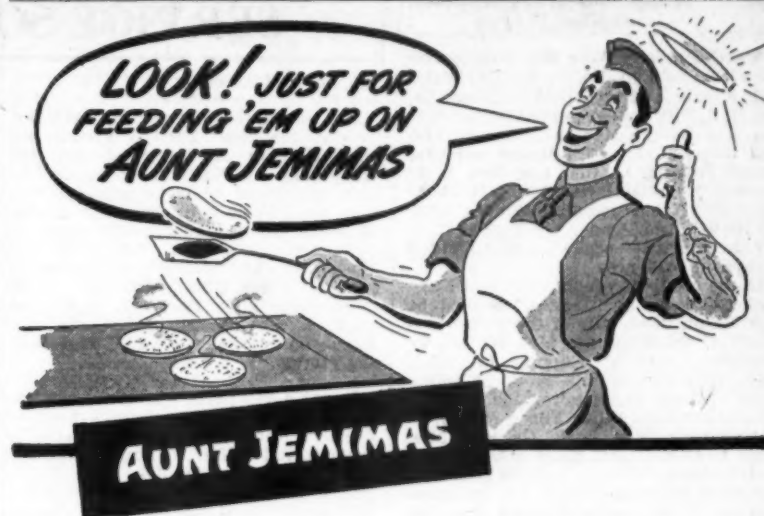
No. 158, 17 Oct.—Elements of the 81st Infantry Division covered by ships of the Pacific Fleet occupied Ulithi Atoll in the Western Carolines on 20 and 21 Sept. On 20 Sept., advance patrols landed on Fassarau and Mahzejang Islands on either side of the main entrance into Ulithi Lagoon, and on 21 Sept., our troops occupied Mogmog, Asor, Potangeras, and Sorian Islands. The landings were not opposed. The possibility that the enemy may not have been immediately aware of these landings led to the withholding of this information until this time.

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

No. 159, 11 Oct.—A twenty-four-hour ultimatum to surrender was served on the German forces in Aachen at 1015 hours Tuesday. Earlier, units of the northern arm of our encircling movement had captured Schaufenberg and Bardenberg and advanced to Wuersele. Other units moving up from the south and east have reached Haaren and cut the main Aachen-Cologne highway. By noon the enemy was being mopped up in the northern part of Haaren.

No. 157, 12 Oct.—Our troops encircling Aachen renewed their attack on the city following refusal of the German garrison to surrender. The city was bombed for five hours by medium bombers. Fighter-bombers

(Please turn to Page 234)



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of 100 octane within the range of practical operation.

1941—Butane isomerization, an auxiliary process increasing the volume of "feed stocks" and of alkylate for 100 octane.

1942—Utilization of Cumene—produced not by new plants, but with existing equipment, as a blending agent in 100 octane. This alone accounted for 22% of the total increase of 100 octane in 1942 and '43—and again stepped up performance.

1943—Pentane isomerization—producing highly desirable iso-pentane—which increased the volume of high anti-knock components for 100 octane.

1944—Each day, Shell workers alone produce enough 100 octane to fuel a mission of 2,400 bombers from England over Germany.



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THE Community War Fund campaign got off to a good start Monday night with a gala audience packing Constitution Hall, with boxes reserved for General and Mrs. George Marshall, General and Mrs. Henry H. Arnold, Admiral and Mrs. Ernest J. King, Lt. Gen. and Mrs. A. A. Vandegrift and Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, one of the campaign leaders, with the British Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, a principal speaker, and all allied envoys in evidence.

In the group of young Army and Navy juniors known as "Jangos," headed by Mrs. Ralph Bard, wife of the Under Secretary of the Navy, was Mrs. William D. Chandler, wife of Captain Chandler, USN, chairman of this group of volunteers. Others who are working with the Jangos are Mrs. Julius Furer, Mrs. J. G. Christiansen, Mrs. E. B. Gregory, Mrs. Penn L. Carroll and many more.

Mrs. Virgil Peterson, wife of Maj. Gen. Peterson, was responsible for the great success of the luncheon which launched the campaign last Saturday.

Mrs. Patrick Hurley, wife of Major General Hurley, and Mrs. Luther Sheldon represented happily the Army and Navy at the luncheon given last Sunday by Mrs. Wel, wife of the Chinese Ambassador, at Twin Oaks, the Embassy, for the American Newspaper Women's Club, of which they are associate members, and some members of the Woman's National Press Club. Mrs. Sheldon, incidentally, said that she and Admiral Sheldon might soon be going to Norfolk, Va., he perhaps for station.

Naval officers of the maintenance division of the Bureau of Aeronautics and their wives met last week at the Mayflower to give a farewell party to Capt. A. N. Perkins, USN, and Mrs. Perkins and a welcoming greeting to Capt. Edward W. Clepton, who succeeds him, and Mrs. Clepton. Capt. and Mrs. Perkins have been in Washington the past two years, and he is now being transferred to sea duty, while Captain Clepton, just recently returned from sea, will be director of the maintenance division. He was on duty before in Washington during 1937 so they have a house in Arlington where they will make their home. Among the guests at this pleasant gathering were Rear Adm. Lawrence B. Richardson, assistant chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and Mrs. Richardson, and Capt. John E. Wood of the Bureau of

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Supplies and Accounts.

Mrs. James H. Mills recently from Boston was the house guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Herman L. Ray and left last Wednesday for Norfolk, where she will make her home while Commander Mills is at sea. While here she was the guest of honor at a dinner party given by Commander and Mrs. Robert R. Wilkinson, who had among their guests Col. John C. Munn, USMC, and Mrs. Munn, Commander and Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Frederick J. Funke, wife of Commander Funke, on foreign duty, and Comdr. Richard Herms.

It was a gay party when young service wives with husbands overseas, met last week for dinner and the theatre. The group included Mrs. Willard Strand, wife of Lt. Col. Strand; Mrs. John C. Edwards, wife of Lt. Col. Edwards; Mrs. William Gordon, wife of Major Gordon, AUS; Mrs. A. R. Brownfield, wife of Lt. Col. Brownfield; Mrs. Archibald Stone, Jr., wife of Lt. Stone, USN; Mrs. Phillip Kleasson, wife of Lt. Kleasson, USNR; Mrs. Charles Banks, wife of Lt. Banks, USA, and Ensign Agnes Yeager, USNR.

Colonel and Mrs. John C. Munn, of the Marine Corps contingent, have returned from a pleasant outing in the Shenandoah Valley, dividing their time between Luray and New Market. Before their departure they entertained at an informal dinner at the Army Navy Club, in the company being Colonel and Mrs. David F. O'Neill, Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Merritt and Captain and Mrs. Robert F. Ludwig.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert E. Dixon gave a small dinner party for their house guests, Comdr. and Mrs. Thurston D. Clark. Commander Clark, executive officer at the naval air station, Patuxent, Md., and Mrs. Clark spent the week-end of 7 Oct. with Commander and Mrs. Dixon, who live at Arlington, Va., and who entertained at the nearby Army-Navy Country Club.

Lt. Comdr. Richard Dudley Sears, Jr., USNR, and Mrs. Sears have come from Prides Crossing near Boston to Washington, he to be assigned to the post of assistant naval attaché of the U. S. Embassy in Turkey. Mrs. Sears was Miss Frederick Fulton Leser of Baltimore, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Oscar Leser, and granddaughter of the late General Agnus, owner of the old "Baltimore American."

Capt. Randolph Dickens, USN, after a furlough in Washington, has left for Florida to join Mrs. Dickens. He was a guest at the cocktail party given last week by the Baron and Baroness Stackelberg.

Mrs. John W. Leonard, wife of Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard, has settled in San Antonio, Texas. Miss Eileen Leonard, (Continued on Next Page)



MRS. FRANK I. WRIGHT
who before her recent marriage to Pfc. Wright, AUS, was Miss Annette Davis, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. L. L. Davis, USA, of Washington, D. C.

Weddings and Engagements

Miss Beatrice Juliette Crigger, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Herman J. Crigger, will become the bride of Lt. James Wilkie Dunham, 28 Oct., at the New Post Chapel, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Anthony G. J. Van Beersum, post Catholic chaplain, will officiate.

Lieutenant Dunham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Burt F. Dunham, Detroit, Mich., recently completed a course at the Field Artillery School and is stationed at Camp Gruber, Okla. He is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1944.

Miss Crigger is a graduate of Atherton Hall, Louisville, Ky., and later attended Sullins Junior College, Bristol, Va. At present she is a senior at Duke University, Durham, N. C., where she is a member of the Zeta Tau Alpha sorority and the Social Standards committee.

Colonel and Mrs. Henry A. Reninger, of New York City and Allentown, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jane Louise, to Pvt. Stokes Fenimore Burtis, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes F. Burtis, of Winston Salem, N. C.

Miss Reninger graduated from the Walnut Hill School, Natick, Mass., and is a junior at Mount Holyoke College.

Private Burtis is a graduate of Blair Academy and of Princeton University. Class of 1943. He is now attending the Army Ordnance School at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Colonel and Mrs. Arnold H. Rich, USA-Ret., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Frances Ann, to Capt. Robert T. Banks, Jr., CWS, AUS, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md. The wedding will take place in the late fall in Washington, D. C.

Miss Rich is the sister of Lt. Murray M. Rich, AAF, AUS, and the niece of Colonel and Mrs. Stowe T. Sutton, USA,

and Colonel and Mrs. James Fitzmaurice, USA, the granddaughter of Mr. C. Murray Moncure, of Richmond, Va.

Captain Banks is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Banks, of Spokane, Wash. and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. William N. Davis, of Duluth, Minn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Electa Margaret, to Lt. Col. Virgil Ney, AUS, of Camp Robinson, Ark.

Colonel Ney is the son of Mr. Marshall Ney and the late Mrs. Ney, of Omaha, Neb., and prior to his being stationed at Camp Robinson as a battalion commander, was a member of the staff and faculty of the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga. He attended Creighton Preparatory School and Creighton University.

Miss Davis is a graduate of the Superior, Wis., State Teachers College and did advanced work at the University of Minnesota. At present she is serving as a hospital staff aide with the American Red Cross at the regional hospital, Camp Robinson, Ark. Miss Davis is on military leave of absence from her position as special class teacher in the Duluth Public School system.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Alfred Rebok, of Philadelphia, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Rebok, to Ens. Everett Austin Parke, USN, son of Mrs. Benjamin Everett Parke, of Grand Junction, Colo., and the late Mr. Parke.

Miss Rebok is a graduate of Penn Hall Junior College. Ensign Parke was graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1945 in June of this year and is now on active duty in the Pacific.

The marriage is announced of Miss Susanna Shaw Durgin and Mr. Warring Carrington Hopkins, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Hopkins, of Merion, Pa.

The bride is the daughter of Capt. E. R. Durgin, of the USS Davison, flagship of Destroyer Squadron Fifteen, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, and Mrs. Durgin whose home is at Middle Haddon, Conn., where the wedding took place at Christ Episcopal Church, 7 Oct., with the Rev. Woolsey Couch officiating.

The maid of honor was Miss Clare Partridge of New York, and the best man was Mr. Donald F. Lippincott, of Haverford, Pa.

Mr. Hopkins is a senior at Duke University, Durham, N. C.

The wedding of Miss Nancy Brazelton Brand, daughter of Col. Thomas Sherman Brand, USA, and Mrs. Brand, of San Antonio, Texas, will take place 24 Nov., in the Ft. Sam Houston Chapel, when she will become the bride of Lt. William Alonzo Stanley, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, of Brownwood, Tex.

Colonel Brand has seen twenty-six years of service, two and a half lately in overseas duty.

The bride has attended Holton-Arms Junior College in Washington and Incarnate Word College in San Antonio.

Her fiancé graduated from Payne College, Brownwood, and in 1942, from Officers Training School, Camp Lee, Va. He is now serving at San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Prohibit Honorary Rank

Conferring honorary titles of military rank upon civilians is prohibited by change 4, AR 600-15. Honorary title heretofore conferred will not be withdrawn.

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

16 October 1944

Capt. William C. Franco, USN, left Friday after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Franco of Hanover St.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Theobald, Jr., were the week-end guests of Comdr. and Mrs. John Chew at their quarters at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Robinson, wife of Capt. Clyde R. Robinson, USN, of the Washington Navy Yard, is staying at Carvel Hall for a short time.

Lt. Ridgely P. Melvin, USNR, who has been on duty in the Pacific for the past two years is home on leave with his parents, Chief Judge and Mrs. Ridgely P. Melvin of South River.

Comdr. William T. Dutton has returned from sea duty and is staying with his mother, Mrs. Benjamin Dutton, at her home on King George St. Comdr. Dutton is on duty at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Edgar Keats, wife of Comdr. Keats, who has been visiting her brother, Lt. Robert James, USN, left Friday for Wilmington, N. C.

Mrs. John L. Chew entertained at a luncheon at the Officers Mess last Sunday following the christening of her grandson, infant son of Comdr. and Mrs. John L. Chew, in St. Anne's Church.

Mrs. Dierdorff, wife of Capt. Ross A. Dierdorff, USN, is spending a few days in New York.

FT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

14 October 1944

A dinner party and dance was given Friday at the Officers Club by Col. Harry L. Dale, commanding Billings General Hospital, and members of his staff, for a number of officers transferred to new stations. Among those complimented by the party were Lieut. Col. Frederick Potter, Maj. George Boyleson, Capt. John P. McCuskey, Capt. Gustav Thurn, Capt. Herbert J. Apfelberg, Lieut. William C. Dine, Jr. Col. Potter has been assigned to Nichols General Hospital, Louisville, Ky.; Capt. McCuskey goes to Pasadena, Calif.; Capt. Thurn to Wakeman General Hospital at Camp Atterbury; Lieut. Dine to Ashford General Hospital, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Capt. Apfelberg and Lt. Zimmerman to the new branch disciplinary barracks at Fort Harrison. Music for dancing was provided by the Billings orchestra.

Lts. Min Sobel and Carol E. Ford, and Lts. James Brown and Thomas E. Dewey entertained Tuesday night with a party at the quarters of Lieut. Sobel and Ford.

Maj. and Mrs. Ralph H. Woolsey have come to the post from Fort Thomas and soon will be assigned quarters on the post. In the meantime, they are guests at the Officers Club.

Miss Joanne Smith is entertaining tonight with a dinner party at the quarters of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Smith. The party compliments Mrs. Robert Barnes.

NORFOLK, VA.

19 October 1944

Miss Emily Wright, whose marriage to Lt. Paul Everett Blocher, USNR, will take place this month, was guest of honor Friday night at a charming lingerie shower and bridge party given by Miss Gertrude Landing at her home on Morris Avenue, Winona. The guests included: in addition to Miss Wright, Mrs. E. Bowden Grantham, Jr., Mrs. Harry Kemworthy, Mrs. Grover C. Wright, Mrs. Louis Landing, Mrs. Ralph A. Wilson, Mrs. Thomas Hill, Mrs. Charles Hoffman, Mrs. Mason B. Freeman, Mrs. Robert Wythe George, Mrs. John T. Curran, Mrs. Harvey A. Martin of Portsmouth and Misses Mary Baxter and Nora Poyner.

Capt. James F. Lawrence, USMCR, and Mrs.

Lawrence who have recently arrived in Norfolk, have taken an apartment in Chatham Hall on Spottswood avenue which they are now occupying. They have as their guest, Mrs. Lawrence's mother, Mrs. Foote, wife of Rear Adm. Percy W. Foote USN who is now stationed in Houston, Texas.

Comdr. John M. Boland, USN, and Comdr. Ormond Griffin Sexton 3d have returned to New York after spending several days as guests of Comdr. Boland's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Micajah Boland, at their quarters on Porter Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Gouldman had as their guests for the past week-end, at their home on Cedar Lane, Edgewater, Capt. Sydney V. Hughes, USMC, and Mrs. Hughes of the British West India.

FT. THOMAS, KY.

14 October 1944

Capt. and Mrs. Lester G. King were guests at the club Wednesday and Thursday departing Friday for Erie Proving Grounds, La-carne, O.

Col. and Mrs. Ralph H. Woolsey have relinquished their quarters and now are at Fort Harrison where Col. Woolsey has been assigned.

With Fort Thomas fast becoming re-garrisoned with AAF officers and enlisted men, the Officers Mess, which has been closed since last June, has been reopened.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

who has been overseas for two years with the American Red Cross, is now in France after serving at Red Cross clubs in London and Oxford. She was one of the group of ten Red Cross workers first to go to France in early July. John W. Leonard, Jr., is in northern Italy with the American Field Service. Miss Natalie Leonard recently completed a course in hospital aid work at Red Cross National Headquarters in Washington, D. C.; and was assigned to Finney General Hospital in Thomasville, Ga.

A fund raising dance, under the sponsorship of the National Council of Jewish Juniors, will take place at the Jewish Community Center, 18th & Q Streets, N. W., Washington, on Tuesday, 24 Oct., at 9 p. m. Admission to the general public is 75 cents, plus tax. Members of the armed forces will be admitted without charge.

Mrs. Frank E. Evans, widow of Brig. Gen. Frank E. Evans, has left New Orleans where she has been residing since 1942 and is now living in New York. She has taken an apartment at Hotel Wentworth, 59 W. 46th St. On 3 October Mrs. Evans was sponsor at the christening of the destroyer U.S.S. Frank E. Evans (DD 754) at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island. Twelve of General Evans' classmates at Princeton accompanied Mrs. Evans as well as numerous other friends, many of whom came from distant points in order to be present at the event which honored one of the Marine Corps' most beloved officers.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE Locators have received several V-Mail letters recently, and are gratified to know that their work is effective, even at such great distances.

The Locators would appreciate any help that you can give in locating the following officers' wives:

Mrs. Jonathan W. Anderson (Gen.); Mrs. Charles E. Arnold (Ruth) (Capt., Inf.); Mrs. L. Monroe Bricker (Amelia) (Col., Ord.); Mrs. J. Hamilton Davidson (Babita) (Col., Inf., Ret.); Mrs. Thomas H. Davis (Gretchen) (Col.); Mrs. Wilbur Elliott (Margaret) (Col., QMC); Mrs. Robert Gresham, Jr. (Charlene) ("Billie") (Capt.); Mrs. George Helms (Addie) (Lt., FA); Mrs. Harry J. Holt (Jean) (Maj., AC); Mrs. Edwin L. Johnson (Genevieve) (Col., FA); Mrs. Joseph Keenan (Beatrice) (Lt., Inf.); Mrs. Arnold F. A. Kleever (Gene) (Col., AC); Mrs. Kenneth Lindquist (Lt. Col., Cav.); Mrs. John C. MacDonald (Alice) (Col., Cav.); Mrs. Thomas G. McCulloch (Laurance) (Col., FD); Mrs. Clair B. Mitchell (Lt. Col., Inf.); Mrs. Martin G. Megica (Lynn Gerhig) (Maj., Ord.); Mrs. William R. Nichols (Josephine) (Brig. Gen.); Mrs. R. E. Roderick (Col., Inf.); Mrs. "Babe" Retter (Dot) (Lt., FA); Mrs. Ralph L. Stevenson (Nila) (Capt., AC); Mrs. Charles M. Walton (Bonnie) (Col., MC); Mrs. A. L. Whitley (Thetis) (Col., Inf.).

Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

Capt. Robert S. Scott, Inf.—Unparalleled heroism on New Georgia Island.

Distinguished Service Medal

Maj. Gen. B. M. Sawbridge, USA—North Africa and Italy.

Brig. Gen. C. L. Adcock, USA—Asst. Ch. of Staff, G-4 Allied Force Headquarters.

Legion of Merit

Brig. Gen. A. W. Vanaman, USA—Meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.

The War Department announced last week the award of the Legion of Merit, or Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of second Legion of Merit to the following personnel of the Army:

Maj. Gen. E. H. Brooks, Brig. Gen. R. N. Young, Col. E. Y. Argo, GSC, Col. G. I. Back, SC; Col. J. D. Billingsley, GSC; Col. T. F. Brown, OD; Col. C. P. Burnett, Jr., GSC; Col. S. B. Hays, MC; Col. M. K. Moore, CE; Lt. Col. N. B. Gussett, CE; Col. R. B. Barden, AC; Capt. G. T. Worthington, FA; Capt. C. H. Matchette, FA; Maj. R. K. Halterman, Inf.; 2nd Lt. F. H. Seiffert, FA; T3 Ernest Zaloznik, CAC; Lt. Col. Johnson Hagood, FA; 1st Lt. J. R. Banister, FA; S.Sgt. Earl Little, FA; Sgt. C. C. Rogers, FA, and Capt. M. G. Hatch, FA.

Silver Star

The award of the Silver Star medal to the following Army personnel was announced by the War Department last week: T4 W. H. Moore, SC; Pvt. H. M. Whidden, MD, S.Sgt. R. J. Fehl, CWS, Pfc. E. W. Mackowski, MD, Capt. R. H. McMurray, CWS, Pvt. J. W. Hazzer, MD, Capt. R. W. Stewart, CE, T.Sgt. D. H. Murray, CE, Lt. Col. A. F. Clark, Jr., CE, Lt. Col. R. B. Ploger, CE, Maj. A. F. Olson, CE, Pvt. R. N. Pritchard, CWS, T5 L. G. Fortin, SC, Pvt. A. R. Archambault, MD, Capt. E. N. Sovine, CE, Sgt. J. A. Matovsky, CWS, T5 J. N. Gomez, MD, T4 F. X.

Army and Navy Journal

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October 21, 1944

Gorniak, MD, Cpl. B. G. Arace, CWS, Pfc. J. A. McAndrews, CWS, Pfc. H. M. Pedreira, CE, Pfc. G. W. Resac, CWS.

Pvt. C. M. Lanier, MD, Pfc. C. L. Fenwick, CWS, T5 W. L. Hill, CE, 2nd Lt. Henry Plekon, CE, Sgt. Robert J. Madden, MD, T5 W. G. Holmes, CE, Capt. A. H. Braden, MC, 1st Lt. B. G. Prestridge, CE, T5 L. M. Brown, MD, Pvt. P. A. Autrey, CE, 1st Lt. Woolston Harvey, CE, *Pvt. Matt Carragher, MD, S.Sgt. J. C. Ritsco, FA, Pvt. T. H. Bachheimer, Inf., Sgt. H. L. Jones, Inf., 2nd Lt. T. A. Roesslein, FA, S.Sgt. J. D. Shaffer, FA, Capt. A. W. Row, Jr., Inf., T4 E. A. Deatherage, Inf., Cpl. R. B. Claypool, FA, Capt. Arnold Buechler, Cav., Cpl. A. J. Tyrer, Inf., Pvt. David Goldberg, Inf., 1st Lt. E. E. Schneider, FA, 2nd Lt. L. E. Hargrove, Cav., 1st Lt. R. O. Moloney, FA, 2nd Lt. C. N. Hergenrather, FA, *Pvt. E. F. McCarthy, Cav., *Pfc. C. P. Shields, Cav., Capt. H. E. Sundstrom, FA, 1st Lt. J. B. Kopycinsky, FA, *Sgt. A. A. Young, FA, *Pvt. M. L. Crumley, Inf., *2nd Lt. R. L. Yarbrough, FA.

Bronze Star

The award of the Bronze Star medal to 27 members of the 37th Infantry Division was announced by the War Department last week, as follows: 2nd Lt. P. T. Hamill, Sgt. N. C. Roberts, Pfc. Warren Beard, S.Sgt. D. F. Gorch, Pfc. L. O. Garrison, Capt. R. J. Vial, Jr., S.Sgt. L. C. Wailes, Maj. E. H. Almquist, S.Sgt. O. L. Gustafson, Capt. V. W. Harris, Capt. L. G. Mack, Capt. V. B. Smith, Capt. F. J. Traucht, Capt. R. H. Underwood, 1st Lt. W. W. Stover, 1st Lt. L. S. Washelesky, T.Sgt. W. A. Gawel, S.Sgt. R. H. Holder, S.Sgt. C. R. Hoskins, S.Sgt. R. S. Smith, Sgt. F. E. Johnson, Cpl. H. S. Zielinski, T5 P. A. Bonnema, Pfc. J. D. Williams, 1st Lt. F. M. Luyze, Capt. H. O. Mason and Pfc. O. C. Fuhrman.

The award of the Bronze Star medal to 303 members of Ground Force units was announced by the War Department last week.

Distinguished Flying Cross

The award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to 221 members of the US Army Eighth Air Force was announced by the War Department last week.

Air Medal

The Air Medal was awarded to the following members of the ground forces of the Army as announced by the War Department last week:

Capt. I. G. Hartwell, FA, 1st Lt. J. W. Wood, FA, 2nd Lt. W. A. Lindsey, FA, S.Sgt. C. W. Franks, FA, Pfc. G. F. Wallner, FA, Capt. W. A. Samans, FA, 1st Lt. F. S. Massimiano, FA, 1st Lt. J. S. Schneepel, CAC, 1st Lt. Sam Zugaro, FA, 2nd Lt. E. L. Hilton, FA, 1st Lt. V. R. Bruce, FA, 2nd Lt. F. A. Hatfield, CAC, and 2nd Lt. G. D. Roden, FA.

Soldiers Medal

The award of the Soldier's Medal to thirteen members of the ground forces was announced by the War Department last week.

Foreign Decorations

Vice Admiral Raymond Fenard, Chief of the French Naval Mission in the United States presented awards in the Order of the Legion d'Honneur to the following officers of the U. S. Navy:

Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, Jr., Rear Adm. Milo F. Draelmel, Rear Adm. W. S. Farber, Rear Adm. W. B. Young, Commodore Vance D. Chapline, Rear Adm. E. J. Marquart, and Rear Adm. R. A. Theonald.

*Posthumous award.

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far to a jar
(or tube
either)



Burma-Shave

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

WATER

U. S. War Round Up
(Continued from Page 231)

attacked enemy troops southeast of the city.
No. 188, 13 Oct.—Further reinforcements have been landed on the south shore of the Scheldt estuary east of Breakens. In the Leopold Canal bridgehead the village of Bleszen was cleared of the enemy.

Aachen was dive-bombed and strafed yesterday by hundreds of fighter-bombers.

No. 189, 14 Oct.—Our troops are advancing slowly in house-to-house fighting in the northeast section of Aachen. Fighter-bombers continued the air attack on Aachen and also struck at rail communications in this sector.

No. 190, 15 Oct.—A further crossing of the Leopold Canal was made yesterday near Watervliet and our troops north of the canal have been reinforced.

No. 191, 16 Oct.—Driving from the north and south, Allied troops joined up yesterday along the western shore of the Savoyard Plant. Later, the combined force advanced westward to merge with the bridgehead in the Watervliet area.

No. 192, 17 Oct.—Our units continued to make slow progress in Aachen in house-to-house fighting. To the northeast, in the vicinity of Wuersele, stiff opposition of all types is being met, and near Olfen we are encountering heavy artillery and mortar fire.

STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

11 Oct.—B-17 Flying Fortresses of the United States Eighth Air Force attacked military targets in the regions of Cologne and Coblenz in Germany today.

12 Oct.—Strong forces of B-24 Liberators and B-17 Flying Fortresses of the United States Eighth Air Force on Thursday attacked an aircraft components and motor transport factory at Bremen, the marshaling yards at Osnabrueck and other targets in northwestern Germany.

15 Oct.—Important military targets at Cologne and two oil plants in Germany were attacked today by more than 1,200 B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators of the United States Eighth Air Force. All the targets were within approximately forty miles of the battle front along the Siegfried Line.

17 Oct.—For the third time in four days heavy bombers of the United States Eighth Air Force assaulted military targets in the

important industrial and military rail traffic center of Cologne.

ALLIED HQ, NEW GUINEA

12 Oct.—Blamark-Solomons: Our medium units and dive-bombers, with sixty-four tons of bombs, destroyed bridges and buildings southeast of Kavieng and bombed enemy-occupied areas at Buka Passage and Numanuma.

14 Oct.—New Guinea: Vogelkop: Fighters bombed fuel and ammunition dumps at Babo, installations and villages along the shores of MacCuer Gulf and a radio station on the east coast. Light naval units on Geelvink Bay patrol machine-gunned shore positions and small craft.

15 Oct.—Timor: Patrol planes bombed Cape Hero, Lautem and Guiloro; heavy explosions were caused in what probably was an ammunition dump. Others attacked Saumlaki and Larat in the Tenimber islands to the east.

16 Oct.—Celebes: Manado: Our medium bombers at low level attacked bivouac areas, starting many fires and destroying buildings, while fighters bombed and strafed air-drome facilities at Sidate, Mapang, and Langoan. Air patrols operating to the west and south struck an enemy seaplane base, starting fires.

17 Oct.—Borneo: Preceded by night harassing attacks, our heavy bombers carried out their fourth large-scale attack in two weeks against industrial plants at Balikpapan. Large fires and explosions were started among refineries and oil storage depots with smoke rising 18,000 feet.

18 Oct.—Philippines: Mindanao: Fighters in a low-level daylight sweep over northern Mindanao surprised and attacked a large enemy motor convoy on the road. Sixty-two trucks and six staff cars were destroyed north of Valencia.

20TH AIR FORCE

No. 14, 14 Oct.—A large task force of B-29 Superfortresses of the Twentieth Bomber Command today attacked Okayama, on the island of Formosa. Okayama is a vital Japanese repair base and supply depot and is considered the most important air target south of Japan proper.

No. 15, 15 Oct.—Four of our aircraft are unreported at this time from today's B-29 Superfortress mission to Okayama, on the island of Formosa.

No. 16, 16 Oct.—A large force of B-29 Superfortresses of the Twentieth Bomber Command returned to Formosa today for the second time in 48 hours, to attack military tar-

U. S. COAST GUARD

VICE Adm. R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, has decided that, in order effectively to carry out the mission of the Coast Guard, personnel should not be moved constantly from one assignment to another. It has been recognized that effective administration of duties requires personnel to have special knowledge best acquired through continuous and prolonged duty at one station.

As a matter of policy assignments of personnel and length of tours of duty should be based upon efficiency and the most effective discharge of responsibilities rather than upon any fixed rotation schedule with limited tour of duty.

In furtherance of this policy, Admiral Waesche has directed that the promotion of personnel will be predicated upon knowledge of duties and the manner in which they are performed. Sea duty, or the lack of it, will not be one of the factors considered in determining the suitability of Coast Guard personnel for promotion.

Separation of Officers

Rear Adm. Robert Donohue, Chief Personnel Officer of the Coast Guard, announced to commanding officers this week that the same regulations will govern the voluntary separation of Coast Guard officers as govern the separation of Navy officers. The Office of Personnel will consider requests for release from active duty from those special-service officers whose service can be spared and who are not qualified, without considerable training for other duties.

Assignment of Spar officers overseas

gets at Okayama and Hailo. No aircraft were lost on today's mission.

Of the four B-29 aircraft previously unreported on the 14 October mission, two are safe and ten of the eleven members of the crew are safe from a third plane that crashed landed at a forward base. This leaves only one B-29 aircraft lost on two missions within 48 hours.

No. 17, 17 Oct.—Striking at the island of Formosa for the third time in four days,

will be governed by individual request, length of service, physical requirements, character of service, experience and dependency.

The Coast Guard contemplates assigning approximately 5 per cent of the total Spar officer strength of the Women's Reserve to duty outside the United States. Coast Guard officers receive ten per cent increase in base pay for such service.

Promote Warrants En Bloc

The President on 1 Oct. appointed to temporary grade of chief warrant officer, with rank from 1 Oct., all Regular and Reserve warrant officers on the active list whose dates of rank as such are 1 August 1943 or prior thereto.

Specialist Ratings

It has been directed by the Commandant that no advancements to or within rating specialist C will be made except by Headquarters authority. Commanding officers are to advise Headquarters of the names, service number and ratings of all enlisted personnel rated specialists C or strikers.

CG Reservation Bureaus

Coast Guard Reservation Bureaus were established 15 Oct. in certain of the larger cities to assist personnel in procuring sleeping car, parlor car and reserved seat coach accommodations on trains operating within continental United States. Upon presentation of, or proper reference to, official travel orders, leave of absence or furlough, credentials at the bureaus, personnel will be rendered every assistance possible in the procurement of desired reservation.

B-29 Superfortresses from the Twentieth Bomber Command today attacked Elnasho, an important Japanese airfield and supply depot ten miles southeast of the city of Tainan.

14TH AIR FORCE

11 Oct.—Fighters of the Fourteenth Air Force raided an enemy airfield at Anking on the Yangtze 9 Oct. They destroyed a bomber and nine enemy fighter planes and damaged another. They started fires in the town of Anking, destroyed a tugboat on the river and destroyed four large barges.

13 Oct.—Low ceilings and bad weather further reduced the Fourteenth Army Air Force's operations 11 Oct. and 12 Oct., but on both days fighters and medium bombers got through to the Salween front for attacks in support of Chinese ground operations.

14 Oct.—Concentrating on the West River where Japanese forces have flanked Kweiping, fighters of the Fourteenth Air Force 12 and 13 Oct. destroyed three river steamers, damaged four others, destroyed nineteen barges, damaged thirty and destroyed or damaged 130 loaded troop and supply sampans.

15 Oct.—With improvement in operational weather in the northern and southern areas of Japanese penetration in the Hunan-Kwangsi and Kwangtung-Kwangsi sectors, fighters of the Fourteenth Air Force struck heavily at enemy troops, supply lines and river shipping.

16 Oct.—The White Cloud airdrome at Canton was hit by B-24's of the United States Air Force on 15 Oct. All bombs hit the runway and revetment target areas.

17 Oct.—Cooperating with Admiral Nimitz' task force in operations off Formosa, aircraft of the Fourteenth Air Force on 16 Oct. destroyed a cruiser of the Natori class (5,170 tons) and sank more than 32,000 tons of additional enemy seagoing shipping, with more than 16,000 additional tons probably sunk.

Personnel Improvised

The ability of American assault troops to improvise when original plans could not be carried out was responsible for much of the success of the D-Day landings in Normandy, Lt. Comdr. Oren Root, Jr., USNR, told a *Herald Tribune* forum audience on 16 Oct.

Commander Root, a grandnephew of Elihu Root, was a member of the staff of Vice Adm. Alan G. Kirk.

"Admiral Kirk insisted that every officer and man of his task force be informed of the general over-all naval plan prior to landing," Commander Root told the forum. "The result was that when details could not be carried out exactly as planned—and no operation is ever perfect—these officers and men were in a position to improvise methods by which the broad objective could be achieved."

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Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

BANTA—Born at the Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 October 1944, to Ens. and Mrs. John Stuart Banta, USNR, a daughter, Carol Banta.

BOLTON—Born at Stamford (Conn.) Hospital, 30 September 1944, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Morton D. Bolton, a daughter, Leslie De Nye Bolton.

BOND—Born at New Rochelle (N. Y.) Hospital, 9 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Clayton E. Bond, Jr., AUS, a daughter, Gloria Irene Bond. Lt. Bond is on duty overseas.

BRONSON—Born at Portland, Ore., 8 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert E. Bronson, USMCR, a son, Robert Eliot, 3d, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Donald J. Leechy, CE.

BURCH—Born at Fort Sam Houston Hospital, San Antonio, Texas, 13 October 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Collin Foote Burch, Jr., AAF, a son, Collin Foote Burch, 3d.

BURNS—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, 15 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. John E. Burns, Jr., AUS, a son, Lawrence Cole Burns.

CLARE—Born at DePaul Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 24 September 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Joseph Francis Clare, AUS, a son, Joseph Francis Clare, Jr. Lt. Clare is serving overseas.

DELLIA—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York City, 7 October 1944, to Ens. and Mrs. Bartholomew J. Dellia, USNR, a daughter.

DOORLY—Born at Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, N. Y., 15 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. D. Leigh Doorly, AUS, a son, Donald Leigh Doorly, 2nd.

EAGLES—Born at Columbia Hospital, Columbia, S. C., 12 October 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. William B. Eagles, a daughter, Elizabeth Courtney Eagles. Col. Eagles is now serving overseas.

FLEMING—Born at Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 28 September 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert Ormondy Fleming, Jr., of Towson, Md., a daughter, Diana Lindsay Fleming.

GAVIGAN—Born at the Polyclinic Hospital, New York City, 12 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. William M. Gavigan, Jr., AAF, a son, William Mitchell Gavigan, 3d. Lt. Gavigan is a prisoner of war of the Germans.

GILLIES—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 12 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. James P. Gillies, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Paige Cornwall Gillies.

GRACE—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. David R. Grace, USNR, a daughter, Nancy Terrell Grace.

GRANDY—Born in Norfolk (Va.) General Hospital, 7 October 1944, to FO and Mrs. J. W. Grandy, III, AAF, a son, J. W. Grandy, IV.

GRAY—Born at Gardiner General Hospital, Chicago, Ill., 29 September 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Gray, FA, their second son, Walter Edward, Jr.

HARRIS—Born at Long Beach, Calif., 4 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. William Lett Harris, 2nd, USA, a son, George Edward Harris.

HICKMAN—Born at General Hospital, Fort Monmouth, N. J., 14 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. George McKennon Hickman, AUS, a daughter, Mary Ann Hickman.

HICKLEY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. George Metcalf Hinkley, AAF, a son.

HOWARTH—Born at Army Regional Hospital, Fort Benning, Ga., 1 October 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Albert E. R. Howarth, FD, USA, a daughter, Shirley Reiff.

JOHNSTON—Born at Greenwich (Conn.) Hospital, 10 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Alexander R. Johnston, AAF, a daughter, Alexandra Winans Johnston. Capt. Johnston has recently returned from overseas.

LEWIS—Born at Lovell General Hospital, Fort Devens, Mass., 10 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Lewis, OD, a daughter, Carole Ann Lewis.

MACPHAIL—Born in Beloit, Wisc., 1 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Joseph Crownover MacPhail (MC), USNR, a son, Joseph Crownover MacPhail, Jr.

MASON—Born at Richardson House, Boston, Mass., 9 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Austin B. Mason, Jr., USA, a son.

NICHOLS—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 14 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Frederick Lewis Nichols, AUS, a daughter, Constance Carlyle Nichols.

PEET—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 12 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert Macley Peet, USNR, a son, Robert Creighton Peet.

PHILIP—Born at Newport, R. I., 11 September 1944, to Comdr. and Mrs. George Philip, Jr., USN, a son, George Philip, III, grandson of Admiral and Mrs. J. K. Taussig, USN, Ret., and of Mr. and Mrs. George Philip of Rapid City, S. D.

PHILLIPS—Born at Ohio Valley Hospital, Wheeling, W. Va., 16 October 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Arnold Thielens Phillips, AAF, a second son, Brainerd Thielens Phillips.

PORTER—Born at Nassau Hospital, Mineola, N. Y., 8 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Milton Reeves Porter, (MC) USNR, a daughter, Susan Porter.

PURNELL—Born at Phillips House, Boston, Mass., recently, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Purnell, USNR, a son, Lt. Comdr. Purnell is serving in the Pacific area.

REARDON—Born at Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, N. Y., 17 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Francis J. Reardon, AAF, a son, Michael Francis Reardon.

ROBINSON—Born at the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., 9 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. William T. Robinson, a daughter, Christina Eileen. Capt. Robinson is on duty overseas.

SARGENT—Born 12 October 1944 to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Christopher S. Sargent, USNR, of Washington, D. C., a son, John Adlum Sargent, grandson of the Rev. Dr. George Paul T. Sargent, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York City and Mrs. Sargent.

SPIVEY—Born at Orange General Hospital, Orlando, Fla., 9 October 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Spivey, Jr., a son, John F. Spivey, 3d, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Brady L. Vogt, USMC Ret. of Winter Haven, Fla., and of Mrs. L. B. Semmens of St. Petersburg, Fla.

STEVENS—Born 12 October 1944 to Lt. and Mrs. W. Tyrie Stevens, Jr., AAF, a son, William Jamison Stevens.

STICKLES—Born at Kings Daughters Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 6 October 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Albert Louis Stickles, 2nd, USN, a son, Albert Louis Stickles, 3d.

TOWNSEND—Born at Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, N. Y., 11 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. Townsend, Jr., MC, AUS, a son, James Terlinck.

WALKER—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 10 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Gordon B. M. Walker, USNR, a son, Gordon B. M. Walker, Jr.

WARRE—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 September 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. B. Warre, USA, their second child, a daughter, Janann Chapel.

WAUGH—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, Portland, Ore., 17 September 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. William H. Waugh, CAC, USA, their second son, John Michael, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Waugh, USA Ret., and of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Driscoll, of Portland, Ore.

WILLARD—Born at Fort Jay Hospital, Governors Island, N. Y., 11 September 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert S. Willard, CAC, a son, Robert, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Sherman E. Willard, CAC, of Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla.

WILSON—Born at Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Md., recently, to Lt. and Mrs. Clyde Allen Wilson, USNR, a daughter, Lynn Allen Wilson.

WOOD—Born at Decatur, Ala., 6 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Joseph N. Wood, AUS, their second daughter.

Married

ADAMS-SCHMIDT—Married in the Air Field Chapel, Army Air Forces Tactical Center, Orlando, Fla., 22 September 1944, Lt. Carol Schmidt, ANC, to Maj. Julian R. Adams, AAF.

BAKER-EGER—Married in All Saints Episcopal Church, Leonia, N. J., 14 October 1944, Miss Eleanor Jean Eger to Lt. Comdr. Fred L. Baker, Jr., USNR.

BASS-ROBLES—Married 7 October 1944, Miss Patricia Anne Robles, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Orryl S. Robles, USA-Ret., of Sarasota, Fla., to S. Sgt. John Charles Bass, of the Venice Army Air Base and Fairmont, N. C. Mrs. Bass is the sister of Lt. Francis P. Robles, Camp Shelby, Miss., and of Pvt. Kenneth Robles, on duty overseas. She is the granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone, USA-Ret., of San Francisco, Calif.

BEAMON-BEAMAN—Married in Freemason Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., 11 October 1944, Miss Ellen Branch Beamon to Lt. (jg) John Franklin Beamon, Jr., USNR.

BLACKWOOD-BUTLER—Married in All Hallows' Episcopal Church, Wyncote, Pa., 10 October 1944, Miss Gertrude Butler to Lt. Terence B. Blackwood, USA.

BOTTOMLEY-FULLER—Married at the summer home of her parents at Little Boar's Head, N. H., 14 October 1944, Miss Lydia Fuller, daughter of former Governor of Massachusetts and Mrs. Alvin T. Fuller, to Lt. (jg) George T. Bottomley, (MC), USNR.

BRADLEY-BOYD—Married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Corpus Christi, Texas,

14 October 1944, T2c Barbara Belknap Boyd, USNR, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John W. Boyd, AUS, to Aviation Cadet David Huntington Bradley, USNR.

BROWNELL-WITTENBERG—Married in Grace Episcopal Church, Westwood, N. J., 14 October 1944, Miss Catherine Irene Wittenberg to Ens. Gordon Lee Brownell, USNR.

BYINGTON-COLE—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, New York City, 14 October 1944, Miss Carolyn Ann Cole to Lt. Robert Marsh Byington, AAF.

CARLIN-KEATING—Married in Niagara Falls, N. Y., 7 October 1944, Miss Helen Boyle Keating to Maj. Keith Carlin, AUS.

COCHRAN-KINCAID—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., 14 October 1944, Miss Alice Evans Kincaid to 1st Lt. Robert Thomas Cochran, AAF.

CROLL-GARNER—Married in the Church of the Holy Spirit, Orleans, Mass., 14 October 1944, Miss Dorothy Garner to 2nd Lt. Samuel Wilbur Croll, Jr., AAF.

DANIEL-GARFUNKLE—Married in Pikesville, Md., 1 October 1944, Miss Audrey Jacqueline Garfunkle to Lt. (jg) Daniel Ries Daniel, USCG.

DIZE-MILLS—Married recently in Hutchinson, Kans., Miss Virginia A. Mills to Ens. Melvin W. Dize, USNR.

DOUGHERTY-HAYES—Married in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., 14 October 1944, Miss Elizabeth Jean Hayes to Lt. John Conroy Dougherty, USA.

DRAPEY-CAGIATI—Married in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 7 October 1944, Miss Barbara Natalia Cagiati to Lt. William Franklin Draper, USNR, grandson of the late General William Franklin Draper, USA, at one time Ambassador to Italy.

EATON-EMERY—Married in San Francisco, Calif., 23 September 1944, Miss Katherine Emery to Lt. Paul Conant Eaton, USNR.

ELY-HUSTON—Married in the Cadet Chapel of the US Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., 15 October 1944, Miss Judith Tillingshast Huston of Sea Island, Ga., to Lt. Hiram Baldwin Ely, Jr., USA, son of Col. and Mrs. Hiram Baldwin Ely, of Frankford Arsenal.

GAFFNEY-VOGT—Married in St. Thomas Church, New York City, 13 October 1944, Miss Doris Vot of Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., to Lt. David B. Gaffney, AAF, recently returned from duty in the Aleutians.

GRANT-STUART—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Georgetown, D. C., 16 October 1944, Miss Claudia Rhett Stuart of Washington, D. C., to Capt. David Norvell Walker Grant, Jr., AAF.

GREENER-RESEK—Married in Montclair, N. J., 14 October 1944, Miss Thelma Dales Resek to 2nd Lt. William Alfred Greener, AAF.

HARJES-MORRIS—Married in the Community Church, Jackson Heights, N. Y., 7 October 1944, Miss Martha Janelle Morris to Lt. Herman John Harjes, AUS.

HOLLOWAY-PURDY—Married in the chapel at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., 14 October 1944, Miss Francis Eaton Purdy to Col. Bruce Keener Holloway, AAF, formerly commanding officer of the 23rd Fighter Group of the 14th Air Force.

JONES-CALLAN—Married in Columbia University Chapel, New York, N. Y., 14 October 1944, Miss Gloria Marie Callan to Lt. (jg) Herbert Erskine Jones, Jr., USNR.

KAHL-FARLEY—Married in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, N. Y., 16 October 1944, Miss Claire Harsen Farley to Lt. Martin J. Kahl, Jr., MAC, AUS, recently returned from duty overseas.

KALNIN-SLOAN—Married in St. Crysotom's Church, Chicago, Ill., 6 October 1944, Miss Martha Lucy Sloan to Lt. Eugene J. Kalnin, AAF.

KEENE-PHELAN—Married in the post chapel of the AAF Convalescent Hospital, Albuquerque, N. M., 7 October 1944, Lt. Margaret M. Phelan, ANC, to 1st Lt. Robert L. Keene, AAF.

KEENE-SCHANCK—Married in the chantry of St. Thomas Church, New York City, 12 October 1944, Mrs. George E. Schanck to Lt. Col. Marcel S. Keene, USA-Ret.

KETCHUM-VAUGHN—Married at the Upper Montclair (N. J.) Presbyterian Church, 13 October 1944, Miss Virginia Louise Vaughn, daughter of Capt. Arthur Thomas Vaughn, to Lt. Kenneth LeRoy Ketchum, Jr., USNR.

KIRKWOOD-JOHNS—Married in Columbia Heights Christian Church, Washington, D. C., 8 October 1944, Miss Marjorie B. Johns to Lt. (jg) Philip L. Kirkwood, USNR.

KOREY-BRODER—Married in New York City, 16 October 1944, Miss Doris E. Broder to Lt. (jg) Saul R. Korey, USCGR.

KROMER-GOMORY—Married in Washington, D. C., 14 October 1944, Ens. Con-

stance B. Gomory, USNR, to Lt. Leon B. Kromer, Jr., USNR, son of Maj. Gen. Kromer, USA Ret. of Northfield, Vt.

KUHN-PORTER—Married in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Belmont, Mass., 14 October 1944, Miss Margaret Porter to Lt. William George Kuhn, MC, AUS.

LANDON-LEAVITT—Married in Immanuel Congregational Church, Hartford Conn., 17 October 1944, Miss Jane Elizabeth Creighton Leavitt to Ens. Henry Hutton Landon, Jr., USNR.

MACKIE-EAGER—Married in the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Baltimore, Md., 14 October 1944, Miss Joan Murray Eager to Capt. Paul Thurston MacKie, Jr., AUS.

MAYNARD-FIEK—Married in St. Albans Church, Washington, D. C., 14 October 1944, Miss Margaret Van de Velde Fiek to Lt. Robert Treve Maynard, USNR.

MCCORMICK-O'ROURKE—Married in the Church of St. Rose of Lima, New York City, 12 October 1944, Miss Anne Taylor O'Rourke to Lt. John Joseph McCormick, USNR.

MCGOWAN-MAPP—Married in St. Boniface Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 October 1944, Miss Virginia Lee Mapp to CWO James J. McGowan, Jr., AUS of Seattle, Wash.

MILLER-HOLMES—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 14 October 1944, Miss Anna Gertrude Holmes to Lt. (jg) Harry Palmer Miller, Jr.

MILLER-KLEIN—Married in New York, N. Y., 15 October 1944, Miss Lillian Klein to Capt. Samuel Miller, AAF.

MYER-GIFFORD—Married at the home of her parents in Saugerties, N. Y., 15 October 1944, Miss Juliette Anne Gifford to Lt. Warren Ten-Eyck Myer, AAF.

OSBORNE-WHITE—Married in the Church of the Epiphany, Seattle, Wash., 14 October 1944, Miss Barbara Luisa White, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. John Windsor White, to Lt. Richard H. Osborne, AAF, recently returned from duty in the South Pacific area.

OUHLAHAN-WILSON—Married in Falmouth, England, 31 August 1944, Miss Olive Kathleen Ewing Wilson to Lt. George McColl Courts Ouhlahan, USNR.

PHELPS-CHAMBERLAN—Married in Walter Reed Hospital chapel, Washington, D. C., 8 October 1944, Lt. (jg) Lucille Chamberlain, USNR, to Capt. Foster C. Phelps, AUS, of Los Angeles, Calif.

PINNER-JONES—Married at the Fairfield (N. C.) Baptist Church, 16 September 1944, Miss Marjorie Kemp Jones to Ens. Richard Sattes Pinner, Jr., USNR.

PRINGLE-CLAY—Married in the rectory of the Cathedral, Baltimore, Md., 15 October 1944, Miss Agnes Woodford Clay to Lt. (jg) McColl Pringle, USNR, of Charleston, S. C.

REILING-BOLAND—Married in St. Francis Church, North Adams, Mass., 14 October 1944, Miss Anne Elizabeth Boland to Lt. Thomas L. Reiling, USNR.

RICHARDS-TEUFEL—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., 14 October 1944, Miss Janice Teufel to Lt. Harry Ames Richards, Jr., USNR.

SANDERS-CORNWALL—Married in the chapel of St. James Episcopal Church, New York City, 17 October 1944, Miss Anne Kathryn Cornwall to Lt. Durward Eldon Sanders, USNR.

SCHOENBERGER-DOODY—Married in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 11 October 1944, Miss Josephine Marie Doody to Lt. (jg) Sydney Conrad Schoenberger, USNR.

SCHREINER-CHAMBERS—Married in Bronxville, N. Y., 12 October 1944, Miss Barbara Elizabeth Chambers to Lt. John McCoy Schreiner, AAF, recently returned from duty in India.

SHAY-NORDENHOLT—Married in Central Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J., 11 October 1944, Miss Lucille Nordenholt to Ens. G. Clinton Shay, USNR.

STARBUCK-HOLDEN—Married in the Episcopal Church of the Messiah, Glens Falls, N. Y., 14 October 1944, Miss Mary Everest Holden to Capt. Donald Oatman Starbuck, AAF.

STOUT-ANDREWS—Married in Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 10 October 1944, Miss Florence Peterson Andrews to Lt. Ferris Meigs Stout, AAF, recently returned from the European theater of war.

STRASSEL-DEGROAT—Married in the First Baptist Church, Paterson, N. J., 28 September 1944, Miss Jean Roberta DeGroat to Lt. (jg) Raymond William Strassel, USNR. Lt. Strassel is now stationed at the New London, Conn. submarine base.

SUNDERMAN-DAVIS—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., 14 October 1944, Miss Betty-Anne Davis to Lt. Irwin George Sunderman, USNR.

SWETT-STEWART—Married in Willard Memorial Chapel, Auburn, N. Y., 10 October 1944, Miss Mary Stewart to Ens. Albert Hershey Swett, USNR.

(Continued on Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths (Continued from Preceding Page)

TILLERY-STANFORD—Married in the Chapel of the Receiving Station, Anacostia, D. C., recently, Lt. (jg) Ellen Marbaker Stanford, USNR, to 1st Lt. George G. Tillery, AUS.

TOLLES-ANGULO—Married in St. Joseph's Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 14 October 1944, Miss Ysabel Angulo to Lt. King Tolles, jr., Inf., AUS.

TUOHY-McCARTY—Married in Our Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 12 October 1944, Miss Janet M. McCarty to Maj. John Joseph Tuohy, AAF.

WALTERS-ROBINSON—Married in the Pleasantville (N. Y.) Presbyterian Church, 17 October 1944, Y2c Lucy Augusta Robinson, USNR, to Ens. Robert Earl Walters, USNR.

WEBER-SWEGMAN—Married in the chapel of Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 October 1944, Miss Gloria Marguerite Swegman to Lt. Joe Eugene Weber, AAC.

WHEAT-WARNER—Married in Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 14 October 1944, Lt. (jg) Nancy Loring Warner, USNR, to Lt. (jg) Francis Mills-Wheat, USNR.

WHELOCK-KEMMER—Married in St. John's Church, Larchmont, N. Y., 7 October 1944, Miss Gretchen Kemmer to Lt. Howe G. Whelock, jr., USNR.

WHITE-BEAL—Married in the chapel at Fort Belvoir, Va., 15 October 1944, Miss Norma Jane Beal to Lt. Norman Heffley White, AAF.

WILKINSON-MASON—Married in the First Congregational Church, West Haven,

Conn., 6 October 1944, Miss Cynthia Jewell Mason to Lt. Daniel Rives Wilkinson, jr., AAF.

WISE-RHODES—Married in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Norfolk, Va., 14 October 1944, Miss Dorothy Ann Rhodes to Lt. Dwain Paul Wise, USMC.

WURZBURG-DeCAMP—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Dayton, Ohio, 14 October 1944, Miss Muriel Lucile DeCamp to Maj. Francis L. Wurzburg, jr., AAF.

WYNNE-WHALEN—Married in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York City, 17 October 1944, Miss Barbara Whalen to Lt. (jg) Joseph Aloysius Wynne, USNR.

YOUNG-HAIGHT—Married in the rectory of Gesu Church, Miami, Fla., 30 September 1944, Miss Gloria Haight to Ens. Thomas Flynn Young, USNR, of the Naval Training Center, Miami.

Died

BRYAN—Died in Richmond, Va., 16 October 1944, Mr. John Stewart Bryan, father of Lt. Comdr. D. Tennant Bryan, USNR, and Maj. Stewart Bryan, jr., AAF.

BRODEAU—Killed in the collision of two airplanes near Tunica, Miss., 13 October 1944, Capt. Vincent E. Brodeau, AAF, of Providence, R. I.

BROWN—Died at her home at Port Jefferson, Long Island, N. Y., 10 October 1944, Mrs. Emma Clapp Brown, mother of Lt. Comdr. Edwin Brown, USNR, and of Capt. Fred A. Brown, AUS.

COLLINS—Died at Long Beach Naval Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., 11 October 1944, Comdr. Dewey Collins, USN, (USNA '24). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Helen Claire Collins, and two daughters, Celia and Joyce, of Los Angeles, Calif.

CRAIG—Died at her home in Red Bank, N. J., 15 October 1944, Mrs. Dorothy S. Craig,

wife of Lt. Herbert S. Craig, CC, AUS.

DODD—Found dead in Shields Lake, Byrd Park, Richmond, Va., 12 October 1944, 1st Lt. Daniel Dodd, QMC. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Sadie O. Dodd, of Chevy Chase, Md., and a sister, Mrs. F. B. Marbut, of Kent, Ohio.

ENGLE—Died in New York, N. Y., 1 Oct. Mrs. Emma C. Engle, mother of Capt. Philip Dean Engle, AAF.

FULLER—Killed in parachute landing from crashing airplane, Maj. Grady C. Fuller, CE, USA, whose body was recovered from the Potomac River on 12 October. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Dorothy Fuller, of Arlington, Va.; his mother, Mrs. Della K. Fuller, and a sister, Mrs. Violet Sickles, both of Washington, D. C. Also surviving is a brother, Col. Hurley E. Fuller, on duty in France.

GLANCY—Died at his home in Washington, D. C., 17 October 1944, Mr. Frank P. Glancy, brother of Lt. (jg) Katherine Glancy, NNC.

GRIFFIN—Died at his home in Washington, D. C., 12 October 1944, Dr. Thomas A. Griffin, father of Mrs. William Granat, wife of Capt. Granat, USN, grandfather of Midshipman William Griffin Granat, USN, and uncle of Rear Adm. R. A. Robert M. Griffin, USN, and of Col. R. J. Griffin, USMC.

HUDSON—Died at her home in Norfolk, Va., 9 October 1944, Mrs. Ollie Mae Sanford Hudson, wife of Capt. Millard F. Hudson, USN. Funeral services were held at Searcy, Ark., on 14 October 1944.

HULSEBOSCH—Killed in airplane crash, 10 Oct., near Caddo, Okla., Ens. Howard Peter Hulsebosch, USNR. Survived by his parents and a brother.

JANNEY—Died in Bryn Mawr Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 11 October 1944, Mr. Walter C. Janney, father of Lt. Walter C. Janney, jr., and of Lt. F. W. M. Janney, USNR, and a daughter, Miss Miriam M. Janney, a Red Cross worker with the US Army in Belgium.

KANE—Died in bomber crash near Liberal, Kans., 17 September 1944, 2nd Lt. William P. Kane, AC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Kane of Western Springs, Ill., and nephew of Col. B. F. Ristine, USA-Ret., and of Col. H. H. Ristine, USA.

KENNEDY—Died in Newark, N. J., 16 October 1944, Mr. Edward A. Kennedy, brother of Capt. John J. Kennedy, USA-Ret.

KURTZ—Died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., while on leave of absence for sickness, 1st Lt. Rubin Kurtz, AUS. Survived by his parents and five brothers.

LIBBEY—Died in Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 October 1944, Mrs. Miles A. Libbey, widow of Comdr. Libbey, USN, mother of Lt. Miles A. Libbey, jr., USN, of Theodore W. Libbey, a Navy V-12 student at Yale University, and of Miss Ethelmary Libbey, of Hope Farm, N. Y.

LLOYD—Died at her home in Annapolis, Md., 16 October 1944, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Lloyd, wife of Commodore Edward Lloyd, USN-Ret. Survived by a son of New York City, besides her husband.

NATHAN—Killed in the collision of two airplanes near Tunica, Miss., 13 October 1944, FO Jonas Nathan, AAF, of Farrell, Pa.

REYNOLDS—Died at Newport News, Va., 10 October 1944, Mrs. William H. Reynolds, widow of Capt. William H. Reynolds, USN. Survived by a daughter, Mrs. Edward Lapp, of Cleveland, Ohio, and a son, William H. Reynolds, of Newport News, Va.

ROCK—Killed in bomber crash near Dallas, Texas, 8 October 1944, Lt. Walter E. Rock, AAF. Surviving are his parents and a sister of Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUSSELL—Died in Jersey City Medical Center, N. J., 13 October 1944, Mr. Edmund N. Russell, father of Ens. Edmund N. Russell, jr., USNR.

SWANSON—Killed in the collision of two airplanes near Tunica, Miss., 13 October 1944, 2nd Lt. Robert W. Swanson, AAF, of Pelham, N. Y.

TURNER—Killed in action in Holland, 20 September 1944, 1st Lt. B. A. Turner, jr., Inf. Paratrooper, of Grand Prairie, Texas. Graduate of Louisiana State University, Class 1942. Survived by his parents of Grand Prairie and an aunt, Mrs. C. F. Brundage, wife of Lt. Col. C. F. Brundage, Post Engineer, Camp Gruber, Okla.

TWEED—Killed in airplane crash near Camp Lee, Va., 13 October 1944, 2nd Lt. Stewart M. Tweed, AAF, of Elmer, N. J.

WETHERILL—Died at her home in Bryn Mawr, Pa., 15 October 1944, Mrs. Edith Bucknell Wetherill, mother of Capt. Giles P. Wetherill, serving with the Army in Europe.

WILLIAMS—Killed in mid-air collision of two bombers on a practice mission over England, 16 September 1944, 1st Lt. Archibald L.

Williams, jr., AAF. Survived by his parents, a sister and a brother of New York City.

WILLSON—Died in Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 October 1944, Mr. Sidney L. Willson, of Miami, Fla., brother of Vice Adm. Russell Willson, USN.

YOUNG—Died at Drew field hospital, MacDill Field, 15 September 1944, Col. Harry H. Young, Asst. Chief of Staff of the Third Air Force. Survived by his widow, a son, Capt. Harry H. Young, jr., AAF, and three daughters, Frances V., Charlotte D., and Dorothea.

Obituaries

Col. Harry H. Young, assistant chief of staff of the Third Air Force and former commanding officer of the MacDill Air Field in Florida, died at the Drew field hospital, Tampa, Fla., on 15 Sept., after an illness of more than a month. After a service held at the base chapel, MacDill Field, the body was taken to Arlington National Cemetery for interment.

Colonel Young had been an officer in the Air Corps for 27 years having entered the army before the first World War, in which he saw overseas duty as an aerial observer. He was commissioned as a first lieutenant and then a captain, both in 1920; major in 1932; lieutenant colonel in 1936, and colonel in 1940. After various assignments in the United States and Hawaii, he served nearly four years in the office of the Chief of the Air Corps, in Washington. Assigned to MacDill Field in 1940 while it was under construction, Col. Young served under the late Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, and became commanding officer there on the transfer of General Tinker. In 1942 he was transferred to Mitchell Field as assistant chief of staff of the First Air Force. He returned to MacDill Field in 1943 as assistant chief of staff for personnel of the Third Air Force. Col. Young was a graduate of the Advanced Flying School, the Air Corps Tactical School, and the Command and General Staff School.

He is survived by his widow; a son, Capt. Harry H. Young, jr., who recently returned from overseas service, where he had been armament officer with a bomber squadron in Corsica; and by three daughters, Francis V., Charlotte D., and Dorothea.

The many service friends of Capt. Millard F. Hudson, U. S. Navy, will be grieved to learn of the death of his wife, Ollie Mae Sanford Hudson at their home in Norfolk, Va., on Monday, 9 Oct. 1944. Funeral services were held at Searcy, Ark. on Saturday, 14 Oct. 1944.

Allied Air Chief Transferred
Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, commander in chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, has been named Allied air commander in chief in southeast Asia. The announcement was made by Supreme Headquarters 15 Oct.
At an interview before his departure he said that 103,742 Allied casualties have been evacuated by air from France and Belgium. When the speed of the Allied advance was at its height, he said, 13,000 tons of supplies were flown to forward areas in a three week period.

NAVAL UNIFORM DIRECTORY

The following stores, officially designated by the Navy Department, carry blue overcoats; service blue uniforms; raincoats (with removable lining); aviation (winter working) uniforms; for purchase by Naval Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers. The garments are in accordance with Naval specifications, and are marked with a label stating "This label identifies a garment made and sold under authority of the U. S. Navy."

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SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 171 Conn. Ave., Washington 7, D. C.

CALIFORNIA

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States Plan for Veterans

Below are printed the statements of six Governors on the plans their respective States are making to provide aid, employment and rehabilitation for returning service personnel.

In the 7 and 14 Oct. issues of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the statements of the Governors of Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and South Dakota were printed.

The statements of the Governors of Illinois, New York, Louisiana, Florida, Rhode Island and Oklahoma follow:

ILLINOIS

In an Executive Order creating the Governor's Committee on Veterans' Rehabilitation and Employment, Governor Dwight H. Green said:

"The state can never discharge in full its obligation to the veterans, but it can, by proper administration of a coordinated program of rehabilitation, repay in part a most urgent debt of honor."

Veterans Service Offices have been established in cities throughout Illinois. These offices have been established to assist the veteran in finding a job, in applying for Federal aid from the Veterans Administration, and in other problems which might arise in his adjustment to civil life.

The departments of Health, Labor, Public Welfare, Registration and Education will assist in every possible way the returning veteran. Special preference has been established for veterans in city and state civil service jobs. In addition, veterans are urged to join the Illinois Reserve Militia at the same rank they held when they were in active duty before they went to war. County Recorders will record discharge certificates free, and also will furnish certified copies if asked to do so.

A 64-page booklet entitled "It's All Yours, Veteran" has been prepared by the Governor's Committee on Veterans' Rehabilitation and Employment to inform veterans of benefits and services available to them on both the State and national level. The booklet also lists the addresses of State Veterans' Service Offices, Selective Service Headquarters and Boards, Offices of the Employment Assistance Division of the State Department of Labor and of the U. S. Employment Service, and of other agencies which can be of assistance to veterans.

NEW YORK

By Governor Thomas E. Dewey

Recognizing that policies and programs affecting veterans can be best coordinated and made effective through local direction and local facilities, the New York State Legislature created a State Veterans Commission on 29 March 1944. This Commission, under the chairmanship of Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, USA-Ret., is charged with the responsibility of making studies and plans for all facilities and services to be furnished to members of the armed forces of the United States who are residents of New York State.

In addition to coordinating the activities of the various state departments and maintaining liaison with other public officials and agencies concerned with the needs of veterans, the Commission has established the New York State Veterans' Service Agency under the direc-

tion of Edward C. O. Thomas, to inform military and naval authorities, members of the armed forces, and veterans and their families as to benefits and services offered by Federal, State and local agencies. With the leadership and assistance of the State Veterans' Service Agency, communities are establishing local service agencies under committees of local citizens. The Commission's field of activity includes all veterans whether or not they have suffered disability.

Special rehabilitation services available to disabled veterans include:

(1) Vocational training through the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Department of Education. This service is open to all veterans, regardless of discharge status, who have physical disabilities and who are not eligible for care under the programs of the U. S. Veterans Administration because their disabilities were not service-connected.

(2) Specialized training or refresher courses through the Bureau of Industrial and Technical Education of the State Department of Education. These courses are provided in various institutes throughout the State. Tuition is free upon certification of specified agencies, among them the U. S. Employment Service, Selective Service, and the State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation. All veterans may attend these institutes, but disabled veterans have priority.

(3) Vocational training and rehabilitation of blind veterans through the facilities of the Bureau of Services for the Blind of the State Department of Social Welfare.

(4) Care, treatment and restoration in State hospitals of the Department of Mental Hygiene.

(5) To encourage the employment of disabled veterans the Workmen's Compensation Law was amended at the last session of the Legislature to make provision for a special indemnity fund to meet the costs of additional disabilities and disease subsequently sustained by a disabled veteran. This should go far toward counteracting any hesitancy in employing disabled veterans for fear they might later prove to have a high accident rate.

(6) Through the Division of Military and Naval Affairs of the Executive Department of the State, under the direction of the Adjutant General, benefits up to a maximum of \$250 are available to sick and disabled veterans under prescribed conditions. Annual benefits totaling \$500 are open to blind veterans of any war who are totally and permanently handicapped through blindness.

(7) Emergency care for the veteran and his dependents is available through local public welfare agencies operating under the supervision of the State Department of Social Welfare. Many local welfare agencies have a special division for assistance to veterans.

Disabled veterans, as well as other veterans of World Wars I and II who can qualify, may avail themselves of War Service Scholarships established under State legislation enacted in 1944. There are 1200 of these scholarships—8 to be awarded annually for each Assembly District—the amount not to exceed \$350 a year for four years.

LOUISIANA

By Governor Jimmie H. Davis

The Louisiana Legislature, which met last May at the beginning of my administration, passed an act creating a State Department of Veterans Affairs and appropriated \$250,000 for its operation. The department under the supervision of a director has been set up and is now functioning.

The duties of this department are many and the purpose is to assist veterans in various problems that will arise upon demobilization or discharge.

One of the foremost objectives of my administration is a problem to provide for employment of returning veterans. As the result several departments of the state government are making studies and plans for public works project which would give employment to thousands of veterans. These proposed projects include an extensive drainage program to convert to cultivation thousands of acres of rich lowlands in the state. We are also planning highway building, irrigation projects, reforestation, a number of new buildings for state schools and other institutions.

It is our purpose to use the projects not only as a means to providing employment but also to add to the permanent wealth and prosperity of the State.

FLORIDA

By Governor Spessard L. Holland

There has been no official action taken in the State of Florida on this important subject but I am glad to advise you that many members of the 1945 Legislature are giving serious thought to these problems. While there is no organized committee for the purpose of making specific recommendations to the 1945 Session, I am informed that responsible members individually are drafting legislation to be considered at that time. Of course, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and other similar organizations are

Army and Navy Journal

October 21, 1944

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keeping abreast of developments in the National picture and are, within their organizations, drafting plans which are designed to meet, in large measure, the needs of returning veterans.

The State of Florida during war years has built a tremendous backlog of funds for highway construction and there are other expansions, all of which should provide considerable employment.

I earnestly regret that at the moment there is no comprehensive plan available for your information, but I am satisfied that Florida will rank well with all other states in the union in its preparations to care for our men returning from the fighting fronts after this war.

RHODE ISLAND

By Governor J. Howard McGrath

I have appointed the Veterans' Re-employment and Rehabilitation Committee, which committee is now in the process of setting up an organization throughout the State. We hope to have widespread publicity as to its availability to the service men. We propose that each case will be given sympathetic consideration and that no service man will have to go to more than one place to get the answer to his problem.

OKLAHOMA

By Governor Robert S. Kerr

In 1943 our Legislature reorganized the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board and set up a new division known as the Post War Planning Commission. I quote from the statutes:

"The duties of this Commission shall be:

"(a) To make a study and plans for the orderly reemployment of our manpower after the termination of the present emergency.

"(b) To give particular attention and study to the formation of plans and recommendations to be submitted to the Governor and the Legislature to provide for adequate employment after the termination of the War for all men and women who have served in any of the armed forces of this Nation. To, insofar as possible, provide that such employment shall be available immediately upon the conclusion of the War.

"(c) To make a study of the institutional needs and requirements of the institutions supported in whole or in part by this State, with the view of working out a coordinated plan of repairs, improvements, betterments and construction (Continued on Next Page)

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Financial Digest

The first section of a War Labor Board report on demands by labor unions for relaxation of wage controls may reach the President before 7 Nov. The first part of the report will deal with the "Little Steel" formula. The President will receive the report via Stabilization Director Vinson when it has been approved by the board.

Lt. Col. E. W. Reilly, of the Office of the Quartermaster General, speaking in New York City 17 Oct. before the office management conference of the American Management Association, urged business men to include an organization study as part of their post-war planning. Costs, he stated, will be an important factor since many of the mistakes and inefficiencies in shifting to war production were absorbed by cost plus contracts and taxes. This, he said, will not be true when shifting to peacetime production since increased costs will not be absorbed by customers.

J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, in an address 17 Oct. before the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems, declared that our output of war supplies has reached a peak of \$75 billion a year and pointed out that the WPB has more than 500 production and distribution control orders on its books. These orders control construction, manufacturing and essential services.

Speaking at the same session of the forum, Henry J. Kaiser predicted without reservations that jobs for thirty million persons can be created within the first year of peace. Intelligent preparation now, he said, is the answer. Home construction, hospital construction and socialized medicine, development of transportation facilities and construction of airports and highways, he declared, can bring this about. He estimated that these alone would provide jobs for 11,500,000.

The Office of Price Administration has indicated its opposition to the restoration of railroad rate increases. The railroads have applied to the Interstate Commerce

FINANCE

MERCHANT MARINE

Commission for permission to restore, as of 1 Jan. 1945, the increases in freight rates which were suspended in May, 1943. The railroads state that their operating costs since 1940 have increased more than \$1 billion. Labor unit costs, they point out, have increased 27 per cent and prices of supplies required in connection with operations have increased 29 per cent.

Reports indicate that disposition of surplus war property is mounting rapidly, although remaining on a relatively small scale. In August such disposition amounted to \$27.8 million. The previous month had totaled \$16.5 million. Disposal agency inventories increased \$115 million during August, totalling \$384 million at the end of that month. At that time owning agencies were reported to be screening approximately \$691 million worth of property for the purpose of determining how much could be declared surplus.

End Air Transport Training

Air Transport training will not be continued beyond 31 Dec., the War Department announced 13 Oct. At that time, it was stated, there will be sufficient service pilots, combat pilot veterans and pilots newly graduated from training to fill all such assignments.

The AAF has virtually completed projects in which 10,314 men with service as civilian flight instructors in AAF flying training were personally consulted and offered AAF assignments. Of this number, 7,303 had become unemployed as civilian training phases were curtailed after 16 Jan. 1944. Included were former civilian instructors connected with the CAA-WTS pilot training program, the CAA-WTS college indoctrination program, and the AAF civilian contract school program. Exhaustive search has failed to locate 380 former instructors. Those of this group who apply to the Commanding General, AAF Training Command, Fort Worth 2, Texas, will be offered whatever training is still available in the AAF.

Merchant Marine

Intensification of the drive into Germany and islands of the Pacific and the interlocking supply activities of the War Shipping Administration and the armed forces have resulted in reassignment of supervisory personnel in all war theaters. As new Allied victories are achieved, WSA representatives move in to expedite the landing and dispatch of supplies brought in by merchant ships.

In the European area, Thomas Monroe, director for the United Kingdom Northwest Continent Area, with headquarters in London, maintains overall supervision of WSA operations in Europe.

In step with military advances, three new regional directorships also have been created, for Holland, Belgium, Germany and Scandinavia. Directors of these regions will be assigned as soon as the situation in those areas require their services.

In the Pacific, Herbert L. Schage has been named Regional Director of the Southwest Pacific Forward Area with headquarters at Hollandia, New Guinea. Establishment of this region which embraces New Guinea and contiguous territory is the result of enlarged military activity in the Pacific theater.

Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana district office with headquarters at Port of Spain, Trinidad will now be attached to the Foreign Service Division and operate under the supervision of M. L. Wilcox, Director of the Caribbean District. The position of District Director at Trinidad has been changed to Manager, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana district.

Cut Cargo Space Wastage

Supplies for overseas forces have been speeded up not only by mass production in shipbuilding but have been increased by improved utilization of cargo space, the War Shipping Administration has revealed. In one month this year space saving equalling the capacity of 55 ships resulted, WSA said.

Transportation of oil in double bottoms and fuel bunkers of dry cargo ships, a wartime innovation developed by ship operators and the War Shipping Administration, is an increasingly valuable method of helping to fuel the Merchant Marine.

In the two year period the plan has been in operation, more than 1,250,000 long tons of fuel were sent to England in dry cargo vessels, thereby releasing 128 tankers of 10,000 deadweight tons each for other services. This year the total is expected to reach more than 15,000,000 tons, releasing an increasing number of tankers for other services.

Reimburse Vessel Owners

The War Shipping Administration has agreed to pay \$7,000,000 for the loss of the pre-war liner President Coolidge to the American President Lines, Ltd. The Coolidge, a Navy transport, was sunk by a mine in the Southwest Pacific 26 Oct. 1942.

The WSA Committee on Vessel Compensation recommended that \$6,875,000 be paid the Grace Line for loss of the liners Santa Elena and Santa Clara. Both vessels were victims of enemy action while in war service under U. S. Maritime Commission bareboat charter.

State Plans

(Continued from Preceding Page)

that may be required so that the work incident thereto may be immediately made available to our service men at the conclusion of the War.

"(d) To make plans and to cooperate with the Federal Government in the location and the planning of transcontinental highways and other public or quasi-public improvements intended to furnish orderly employment of the people of this State, and to represent the State of Oklahoma in such planning with the Federal Government or any agencies thereof.

"(e) To render every service to bring into close and harmonious cooperation labor, industry and agriculture for the fullest possible development of the resources of this State.

"(f) To make such other studies or

plans as may be recommended or required by the Governor of this State.

"(g) It shall be the duty of this Commission to devote itself to the purposes herein stipulated."

Although space does not permit detail of the entire plan for the development of the resources of our State, which will in turn give adequate employment to returning War Veterans and defense workers, I will outline briefly a part of the program that has been set up.

Oklahoma Highway Department
highways, bridges and grade crossings \$210,000,000.00
Irrigation Projects 73,500,000.00
Soil Conservation Projects 150,000,000.00
Flood Control Works 182,000,000.00
Navigation of the Arkansas River 250,000,000.00
Public (State) Buildings 12,500,000.00
Rural Electrification 46,500,000.00

These projects are all based upon their merit, their ability to employ people and their ability to create new opportunities in the State of Oklahoma such as the establishment of industries, the encouragement of new farm homes, and a general betterment of the standard of living for the people of the State of Oklahoma.

As Governor of the State of Oklahoma, I feel that although it is impossible for the State to entirely discharge its obligation to returning War Veterans, we shall use every means within our power to see that the job is done.

We have plans made for setting up a Veterans Assistance Program which will put all patriotic organizations in Oklahoma squarely behind the task of seeing to it that the returning Veteran is given every available opportunity for readjustment into proper peace-time pursuits.

Basically, it is in the Veterans' home community where his rehabilitation must be accomplished, and such being the case, the Veterans' Assistance Program will provide a central contact between federal agencies dealing with the problems of Veterans, such as the Veterans Administration, Selective Service System, Department of Education, Social Security Board, War Department and Navy Department and other federal agencies, on the one hand, and the several state agencies which may administer the various aspects of the problem, on the other.

Particular emphasis is placed upon the need of a local Veterans Assistance Committee with representatives from Selective Service, Veterans Administration and the United States Employment Service, together with a representative from each civic, labor, agricultural and patriotic organization in the county or city concerned. This Committee will be expected to contact and keep advised the members of the local information centers. Every effort will be made to coordinate on the local level the activities of all organizations in order that authentic information may be furnished the returning veterans, their relatives and friends.

Officer Candidate Schools

Under the recent revised provisions of AR 625-5 no quotas will be allotted for the Chemical Warfare Service, Finance, Judge Advocate General or Quartermaster office candidate schools, and applications of all accepted or provisionally accepted applicants for the schools are now ordered forwarded to the Adjutant General.

The reporting date for the next Chemical Warfare Service class will be 16 Nov., candidates being selected under the provisions of the above mentioned regulation.

Selections for the Finance class, reporting 27 Oct., will be made on the basis of quotas that have been allotted. Selections for the following class will be made under the new provisions.

The next Judge Advocate General class, reporting 20 Nov., will be selected under the new provisions also.

Quotas have been allotted for the Quartermaster class starting 6 Nov. Subsequent classes will be selected under the new provision.

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Los Angeles, Calif.

This will acknowledge with thanks your very prompt check to cover costs incurred under Comprehensive Loss. Let me take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the very efficient and satisfactory manner in which you have handled all matters which I have had to take up with you, during the three years in which I have insured both my cars with your company. Your low rates, cooperative attitude, and excellent service certainly make it worth while for every government employee to take advantage of the privilege of insuring through your company.
L. H. F.,
Florida.

I want to tell you how much—and I appreciate the pleasant and efficient way in which you settled Claim of Dec. 31, 1943. For me, in fact the claimant—called me to notify me that it had been settled, and said that he had never known an insurance company to handle a case so promptly and with so little red tape and he wondered if he could take out insurance with you. Of course he couldn't as he is not a Government Employee. We do thank you for this service.
Mrs. G. H.,
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Discusses Pacific Campaign

Even greater damage would be inflicted upon the Japanese in the current operations, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, said 16 Oct., except for an "increasing scarcity of profitable targets."

Our successes, Admiral Nimitz said in a speech radioed to the New York *Herald Tribune* forum, are due to careful planning, battle experience, the superiority of our aircraft and the sea-keeping qualities of our vessels.

At the same time he warned that the war in the Pacific will be long.

Admiral Nimitz said:

"As indicated in a communique released from my headquarters only a few hours ago, the fact that even greater damage was not inflicted upon the enemy's sea and air power was due to the increasing scarcity of profitable targets. In striking at the northern Philippines on the 13th, only five operational enemy aircraft were observed on the ground, and none were seen in the air. Air opposition in the vicinity of Manila and Formosa has been more intense, but even there the enemy has not been able to muster the necessary strength to prevent our inflicting crippling blows.

"Enemy losses during these last six days have averaged more than a hundred aircraft and ten ships a day, a rate of attrition which he can ill afford.

"These sustained hammer blows illustrate two important characteristics of the great fleet which America has assembled to carry the war to Japan in the Pacific.

"The first is the sea-keeping qualities of our combatant ships. The maintenance of this great armada, kept thousands of miles away from home bases, confirms the wisdom which went into their design, a design calculated to give them long endurance at sea.

"It also is a tribute to the organization of supply and the great accomplishment of all those engaged in the undramatic, but important, work of insuring that our fleet shall never be without adequate fuel, provisions and ammunition.

"The second fact which is emphasized by the prolonged operations in the western Pacific is the great superiority of carrier-based aviation to anything which the enemy can mount against us, either from shore bases or from their own carriers.

"We are increasingly reaping the fruit of the time which was given and the care which was taken in the training of naval aviators. The quality of our pilots and the aircraft they fly is unsurpassed."

Americans, used to pessimistic utterances by their football coaches, may be inclined to impute the frequent warnings of military leaders that the Pacific war will be long to a desire to prevent overconfidence, Admiral Nimitz said.

He continued:

"This is not the case. We fully expect to win, but we know the road to victory will be long and rough. The conclusion that we must expect a struggle of many months duration in the Pacific is based on facts—facts of geography, facts of logistics and facts of available shipping tonnage."

"Even as you hear my voice the enemy is hearing the rising crescendo of our shattering bombs, exploding torpedoes and bursting shells. Our successes in seizing the Japanese islands—the Gilberts, Marshalls, Marianas and Carolines—have been the result of teamwork on the part of all our forces involved, and the experienced leadership of such men as Halsey, Spruance, Mitscher, Turner, Marine General Smith, Army Generals Carlett and Bruce, and many other officers of all services."

Legal End of War

Many officers having hesitated to submit applications for courses of instruction in contract termination, property disposal, civil affairs and other specialized duties because of the belief that officers in such assignments are committed to a longer period of service after the termination of the war, a recent War Department directive points out that officers assigned to such duties will be relieved from active duty after the war under the same provisions which apply to other officers.

It is also pointed out that the state of war will not end with the cessation of hostilities and that the date on which officers will be relieved from duty will be determined as either six months after the conclusion of a treaty of peace, a proclamation of peace or by congressional determination.

Name Two Carriers

The battles of Coral Sea and Midway will be perpetuated as names of two of the three new 45,000-ton carriers building at Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Newport News SB & DD Co.

Issue First Loan Regulations

The Veterans Administration 19 Oct. issued regulations concerning the guarantee of loans for veterans of the present war. Proceeds of the loans are to be used for the purchase of homes under Section 501 of the G.I. Bill of Rights.

These are the first regulations under the loan guarantee provisions of the act, and with the statutes, constitute the legal basis for the guarantee of loans that may be made available to veterans by lending institutions or individual lenders.

The regulations provide in effect that a veteran who desires to buy or build a home, or to improve an existing dwelling, will proceed in the usual manner as he would if the act were not in existence. He will go to the lender and discuss his plans and if the lender considers the property is suitable for the purpose, and that the veteran can repay the loan out of his income, the lender will communicate with the Veterans Administration regarding the eligibility of the veteran. At this time he is informed as to the amount that will be available for guarantee purposes.

Under the guarantee provisions the total amount that can be guaranteed by the Veterans Administration is limited to a maximum of \$2,000. This guarantee can be made available to the veteran in various terms and various amounts so long as it does not in the aggregate exceed the \$2,000 maximum. If the guarantee is disapproved by the Administrator, the lender may still make the loan without the guarantee if he so desires.

It is expected that the regulations pertaining to the guarantee of loans under farm and business sections of the act will be available shortly.

Potential lenders in nearly all communities will have available the necessary application forms, and the information which the veteran will desire. If such information is not readily available the veteran should consult the nearest representative of the Veterans Administration. His address usually can be obtained from the local postmaster if it is not found in the telephone directory listed under "United States—Veterans Administration."

Eisenhower Asks Support

A plea for continued home front support of the forces in Europe was voiced by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander European Theater of Operations in a message to the *Herald Tribune* forum read by Col. Warren J. Clear of the War Department General Staff.

General Eisenhower's message follows:

"The mission of this allied force is to destroy the enemy on its front. We are opposed by an enemy battling with utter desperation. There will be bitter fighting ahead.

"I assure you that the American and British fighting forces are a strong unity, tempered and hardened by the ordeal of sacrifice, combat and victory.

"Your own American soldiers, sailors and airmen are seasoned, tough and resolute fighters. They can be counted on in any crisis. They will not fail you.

"The fountain source of our success is in our home lands. We depend upon the life-line of supplies that comes from you to advance, to strike, and to drive the enemy to destruction, with the fewest possible of our own casualties.

"We thank the folks at home for their unstinting support. We join a plea to this that you maintain unceasingly, and at the highest level, your production so that we may have in the skies, on the land and over the seas the supplies we need for the quickest possible victory and the peace we want."

Temp. Promotion of Regulars

The War Department this week announced the following temporary promotions of Regular Army Officers:

W. H. Barnes, GSC	R. W. Rodieck, AC
F. H. Britton, Cav.	L. B. Rutte, Inf.
F. D. Connor, Inf.	A. W. Schmitt, jr., AC
E. I. Davis, CE	D. C. Wallace, CE
L. E. Martin, AC	J. B. Metzler, CAC
J. B. Metzler, CAC	
W. B. M. Chase, Inf.	J. F. Reilly, MC
B. W. Ladd, Inf.	R. W. Ryder, AC
M. L. Martin, AC	R. H. Schellman, Inf.
R. A. Reeve, AC	J. D. Schutz, MC
	Capt. to Maj.
D. W. Ryker, OD	
	1st Lt. to Capt.
B. Edrington, jr., Inf.	

Army Casualty Figures

The War Department announced 19 Oct. that U. S. Army casualties, excluding the Air Forces, during the operations in France, the lowlands and the German border region from the time of the initial landings through 3 Oct., are as follows: Killed, 29,842; wounded, 130,227; missing, 14,711; total, 174,780.

This includes casualties of the Seventh Army, which landed in Southern France, as well as the armies which came through Northern France.

All battle casualties of the United States Army for all theaters of operations as reported to the War Department through 6 Oct. follows: Killed (including died of wounds), 75,562; wounded (excluding died of wounds), 208,392; missing, 48,404; captured and interned, 52,537; total, 384,895.

This total of casualties for all theaters is an increase of 33,602 since the last War Department announcement of casualty figures on 5 Oct. Part of the increase is due to a revised and improved statistical system which permits a more up-to-date picture of the situation. However there inevitably remains a time-lag of about fifteen days between actual casualties and the receipt of individual reports for accounting at the War Department.

Delivery of the casualty message to a soldier's family informing them of his death, injury or illness in an overseas theater, or that he is missing, missing in action or a prisoner of war, is handled with all the speed, care and understanding possible, the War Department stated this week in making public some of the rules governing the delivery of casualty messages which are carried out by the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Under the regulations all such messages are delivered by messenger and not by telephone. Emergency addressees who have moved are urged to notify the Adjutant General promptly.

Identify Other Units in France

The Seventh American Army, commanded by Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, and the First French Army, commanded by General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, have been identified as components of the Sixth Army Group under the command of Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers.

Other divisions which have been identified as operating on the western front since the invasion are the 7th Armored and 5th, 30th and 80th Infantry divisions. With the addition of these, 26 divisions have been identified. The commanders of several of these are still unannounced.

Col. Ralph J. Canine has been announced as chief of staff of the XII Corps, which smashed enemy defenses on the Moselle and captured Nancy.

To Consider Draft Extension

Declaring that he will call a meeting of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, immediately after the convening of Congress in November, to consider the need of universal military training and to perfect legislation therefor, Chairman Robert R. Reynolds told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that he favors some features already suggested but that he does not know yet how far he will want to go with his approval. The present draft act expires in 1945.

Senator Reynolds said that he "would not favor one year of intensive military training alone," and that he does favor the development of the Officers Reserve Corps and of the National Guard and that he is in favor of perfect national defense.

Service Sports

Army in its third straight victory, 14 Oct., crushed the University of Pittsburgh 60-7. Today Army plays the Coast Guard Academy.

The Naval Academy beat Duke 7-0 at Baltimore, Md. on the same day. Today Navy is scheduled to play the Georgia School of Technology at Grant Field, Atlanta, Ga.

Other service football games played on 14 Oct. included: Coast Guard Academy 39, R.P.I. 6; Iowa Pre-flight 13, Purdue 6; Jacksonville N.A.S. 39, Miami N.T.S. 13; Virginia 13, N. C. Pre-flight 13; 2nd Air Force 87, New Mexico 6; Utah A & M 40, Pocatello Marines 0.

Battle of Statler Hotel

With Secretary of the Navy Forrestal clearing the Naval officers concerned of any blame and the Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures voting to drop its investigation, the "Battle of Statler Hotel" appeared this week to be a closed incident. The battle arose when two naval officers refused to tell members of the Teamsters Union, who had just finished listening to the President's opening campaign speech, how they would vote.

Secretary Forrestal, in a letter to Representative Maas (R. Minn.) said:

In the first place, it should be understood that the question of including or omitting reference to the Statler Hotel fight in news sent by the Navy Department to its ships was decided without any reference to this office. The junior officers in charge of this service made the decision on the following basis:

Incidents of this kind involving Naval personnel and civilians in hotels or elsewhere are not normally included in ships news. The only aspect of this particular occurrence which caused it to be prominently displayed in civilian newspapers was its possible political implications. Navy ships news has consistently refrained from carrying political news other than the announcements of the two Presidential nominations. Exercising their editorial judgment in the light of this established and sound practice, the editors of ships news decided to omit any reference to the incident.

So far as the matter of investigation by the Navy Department is concerned, there has been none other than the routine investigation by the Shore Patrol.

Their report shows that no complaint or charge of misconduct was made against either of the officers involved and none is pending. The report indicates no basis for a further investigation.

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Prominent boys' preparatory school in Florida desires the services of several fairly young retired Naval or Marine Corps Officers, U.S.N.A. graduates, to be members of its administrative staff. They must be sympathetic with boys' problems and able to discuss the problems pleasantly with parents. Write Box AF, Army and Navy Journal.

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STAMP COLLECTING

FREE BOOKLET—"If You Have Stamps to Sell"—tells where and how to get the best price for your stamp collection. Read it for your own protection before you sell. HARRIS & CO., 16 Transit Building, Boston.

Marine Corps Orders

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps officers have been announced by Headquarters:

Maj. Gen. Ross E. Rowell, to aviation duty as head of US Aviation Mission to Peru.
Col. James Snedeker, from Headquarters, to Parris Island, S. C.

Col. Verne J. McCaul, to aviation duty overseas.

Col. David M. Shoup, to Headquarters, from overseas duty.

Col. Harold D. Harris, to Headquarters from overseas duty.

Col. Merritt B. Curtis, from Headquarters, to duty overseas.

Col. Andrew B. Drum, from Los Angeles, Cal., on 1 Nov. and ordered home to be relieved from active duty.

Col. Thomas C. Perrin, to Headquarters, from Quantico, Va.

Col. Arthur W. Ellis, from San Francisco, Cal., to Headquarters.

Lt. Col. Jimmy B. Miles, to Quantico, Va., from overseas duty.

Lt. Col. Philip L. Mossburg, Jr., from Headquarters, to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Carroll B. Rhoads, from Headquarters, and ordered home to be relieved from active duty.

Lt. Col. Wilfred J. Huffman, to aviation duty at Cherry Point, N. C., from Edenton, N. C.

Lt. Col. Hewin O. Hammond, to San Diego, Cal., after discharge from Naval hospital, Long Beach, Cal.

Lt. Col. Paul Sullivan, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. William P. Spencer, to Camp Lejeune, N. C., a modification of previous orders.

Lt. Col. Edward H. Forney, Jr., to duty overseas, a modification of previous orders.

Lt. Col. Henry P. Crowe, wounded overseas, has been admitted to Naval hospital, San Diego, Cal.

Lt. Col. William P. Carey, to Camp Pendleton, Cal.

Lt. Col. John K. Storr, to Quantico, Va., a modification of previous orders.

Lt. Col. Donald L. Dickson, to Philadelphia, Pa., from duty overseas.

Lt. Col. William A. Kurelich, from aviation duty at Quantico, Va., to Cherry Point, N. C.

Lt. Col. Frederick L. Wiseman, duty Headquarters, from overseas duty.

Lt. Col. James C. Murray, Jr., from Headquarters to overseas duty.

Lt. Col. Harry H. Bullock, to San Diego, Cal., from overseas duty.

Lt. Col. Donald W. Fuller, to Camp Lejeune, N. C., from overseas duty.

Lt. Col. James L. Neefus, to aviation duty, Navy Department, from overseas duty.

Lt. Col. Gilbert B. Mattson, to West Coast, from overseas duty.

Lt. Col. Carl S. Schmidt, from Headquarters, to Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Walfrid H. Fromhold has been admitted to Naval hospital, Oakland, Cal.

Marine Corps Promotions

(Continued from First Page)

J. N. van der Voort, Jr.	H. C. Bumgarner
P. E. Goodwin	L. M. Rulison
J. M. Downey	K. N. Hilton (R)
J. M. Joyner	C. V. Watson
W. P. Oliver, Jr. (R)	L. G. Hicks
J. E. Smith, Jr.	J. C. Missar
M. S. Smith	J. H. Price, Jr.
M. R. Williams (R)	W. H. Cushing
T. A. Smith	C. E. Dobson, Jr.
D. E. Farkas	Harold Zelinsky
E. W. Fitzwater	J. J. McKellar
P. I. Olsen	A. R. Rossi
L. B. Case	O. K. LeBlanc (R)
F. J. Farlas	W. S. Sivertsen
J. B. Nordholt, Jr.	R. H. C. Johnston
R. N. Tyszer, Jr.	(R)
H. D. Pratt (R)	D. C. Warner
W. J. Dickinson (R)	R. H. Crockett
J. E. Reid	R. C. Portillo (R)
T. "A" Demosthenes (R)	H. V. Warner (R)
Irving Schechter	J. L. C. McCalla
J. B. Griffith, Jr. (R)	J. L. Miller
A. L. Pullman	E. G. Roff, Jr.
S. W. Parry (R)	D. R. Gidley
F. A. Long	R. W. Noonan
R. G. Chambers	W. B. Howard
S. H. Pratt	R. C. Watts
E. W. Bryan	H. E. F. Tietz
P. J. Maloney	B. F. Braco
R. T. Neal	E. G. Meaney
W. F. McCahill	D. L. Weller
W. H. Wahl	H. I. McCoy (R)
W. C. Lowery	J. R. Walters
A. Stevenson	I. F. Upshaw, Jr.
W. W. Foley	W. M. Caulfield
R. A. Vanderhoof	R. F. Adams
J. P. O'Hara	T. B. Pearce, Jr.
M. R. Patrone	M. J. Danneker
R. J. Gentry	P. R. Dyer
A. G. Bralower	R. B. Borough
A. B. Hanson	A. W. Harris
R. G. Warga	F. H. Vogel, Jr.
J. O. Walters	R. H. Hackman
Joseph Anastasio	S. M. Adams (R)
R. D. Pillsbury	E. B. Glass (R)
	S. B. Walton, Jr.

Losses Inflicted on Japs by 3rd and 5th Fleets

The following summary of losses inflicted on the Japanese by the U. S. Third and Fifth Fleets, as reported in communiqués, was released this week by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal:

	Aircraft shot down	Aircraft dest. on ground	Total A/O dest.	Ships sunk	Ships prob. sunk or damaged	Own A/C lost*
Marianas-Bonins-Volcanos-Palau-Yap						
6 June-7 Aug.	875	270	1151	85	175	187
Philippines-Halmaheras-Palau						
30 Aug.-23 Sept.	376	592	968	137	182	51
Bonins-Volcanos						
30 Aug.-1 Sept.	11	35	46	6	8	9
Ryukyus-Formosa-Luzon						
9-16 Oct.	565	350	748	128	184	94
Totals	1827	1253	2013	356	549	341

* Does not include operational losses.

NOTE: Numerous small craft also damaged or sunk.

Praises Pacific Combat Vessels

High praise for the perfection reached in coordinating operations in the Pacific was voiced by Rear Adm. E. L. Cochrane, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, who returned from an extended inspection tour of the Pacific area this week. Admiral Cochrane stated that in the overall plan each vessel knew its task and performed it with perfection.

Outlining four reasons for successes of naval units in the Pacific, Admiral Cochrane emphasized the job being done by the individual as first on the list. He said that training came next, and the reliability of equipment and the number of ships able to be placed in one area were the other two reasons for success.

In one Pacific operation at Palau, Admiral Cochrane stated that he saw 30 different types of craft participating. The need for such a variety was displayed and proven to him as one of the most important factors of our fleet mobility and success, he said.

Admiral Cochrane told of the surprise of the Navy over the ability of vessels to remain at sea such extended periods without being overhauled at a land based dry dock. He cited an instance of an APA transport, which has been in the Pacific operating without an overhaul job for three years, during which she traveled 125,000 operational miles. He said also that a cruiser has been in the same area for five years without an overhaul.

Admiral Cochrane compared the automobile to the combat vessel, saying that it was necessary for vessels to be overhauled after so many miles just as an automobile must be checked when it has gone 1000 miles. "The reason the vessels have not been overhauled at times when they should have been is because of the increasing intensity of the Pacific scope of operations," the admiral said.

Under Secretary Bard called attention to the fact that the closer operations move to the Japanese homeland, the longer our operations become and therefore the more vessels which the operations will require.

Reports Armored Action

Our tanks are superior to those of the Germans in every way, Maj. Joseph M. Kirchheimer, GSC, Army Ground Forces observer with the 4th and 6th Armored Divisions in France, reported on his return to Washington.

At a press conference 12 Oct. Major Kirchheimer stated that the Germans are making an ineffective mass use of their tanks. Meter readings indicated that enemy tanks had been transported some distance by rail, the acute gasoline shortage leading also to the use of tanks as pillboxes.

The 4th Armored Division, up to 27 Sept., destroyed 400 enemy tanks. It also captured 15,000 counted prisoners, killed 5,000 enemy troops and knocked out 1,500 miscellaneous vehicles and 140 large artillery pieces.

After crossing the Moselle River in an armored pincers movement the tank division met and repulsed the heaviest German tank attacks of the battle of France.

"There was amazing supply action," said Major Kirchheimer, explaining that supply trains required protection by armor, infantry and antiaircraft.

Artificial Harbors Aid Landings

Construction of two complete harbors on the Normandy coast, complete with piers, breakwaters and caissons contributed largely to the success of the Normandy campaign, it was disclosed this week.

The harbors were constructed in units and towed across the English channel at a speed of four knots in choppy water, some of the units being much larger than ocean-going ships and, of course, much more unwieldy. In addition, old block ships were taken over under their own power and sunk by explosive charges to form breakwaters.

President Roosevelt this week termed the floating harbors the secret of our successful landings on Normandy beaches. The President disclosed that the installations made possible the landing of 250,000 men on the first day of the invasion even though no port facilities were in our hands. Showing newsmen a model of one of these harbors, the President explained how Liberty ships and other vessels were loaded with stones and sunk to provide shelter for vessels in the construction of harbors and breakwater piers.

Allied Supreme Headquarters disclosed that the gigantic construction task was planned in June 1943 when American and British operations officers decided that French ports taken in the forthcoming invasion would not be capable of holding the quantity of stores necessary to carry out the operations.

A decision to go ahead with the project, called by officials the eighth wonder of the world, was approved at the Quebec conference of the combined chiefs of staff.

The project involved:

1. Building 150 concrete caissons (harbor walls) of six different sizes to suit various depths of water up to five and a half fathoms (thirty-three feet). The largest caisson displaced 6,044 tons and the smallest 1,672.
2. Prefabrication of seven miles of pier equipment and its assembly into towing pieces 480 feet long.
3. Constructing outer breakwaters made from steel floats weighing 15,000 tons.
4. Preparation of the blockships so that they could be sunk easily and rapidly on an even keel.

The British constructed one of the harbors and the Americans the other. When they were just approaching completion, a furious three-and-a-half day gale destroyed the larger part of the American artificial piers. The British port survived because it had been set up in more sheltered waters. With a few repairs the American harbor was patched up enough to enable it to provide shelter for smaller vessels.

In addition to construction of the components, plans were made for towing the caissons, floats and breakwaters and pier equipment from points as far distant as Leith and Glasgow with 85 tugs, necessitating 500 tows in the face of enemy action.

By D-day plus 8 heavy moorings had been laid in deep water, and the floating breakwaters were attached to them as they arrived. The ports were capable of unloading at least 12,000 tons of stores and 2,500 vehicles daily.

The Maritime Commission disclosed that 1,000 merchant seamen and officers volunteered to take to the Normandy beaches the merchant vessels that were sunk following D-day in the construction

or harbors and breakwater piers. They took in a total of 32 American merchant vessels, many of them barely able to make it to the Normandy coast under their own power.

Among the vessels used in this massive enterprise were Liberty ships which had suffered severe battle damage, and other old and damaged vessels which were not worth repair. The British and other governments also donated their old vessels to the project.

Close Remount Station

The closing of all but three of the seven remount depots of the Quartermaster Corps emphasizes the wane of the cavalry horse in modern warfare.

The depots were known as centers for fine animals and hundreds of stallions have been placed by them with private breeders for the improvement of stock. Those remaining in operation are at Pomona, Calif., Ft. Robinson, Neb., and Reno, Nev. At other locations sales of horses and equipment have been or will be held. Pack animals, however, will still be in use and much pack equipment is available for use.

The Army dog training activities which were also located at remount depots have been centralized at Fort Robinson.

The Front Royal, Va., depot will be abandoned by 1 Dec., with the exception of a skeleton force of personnel. Here facilities will be maintained for the care of several horses, including General John J. Pershing's mount, "Jeff."

In both Tunisia and Italy mounted cavalry would undoubtedly have been a useful adjunct to military operations, particularly in speed-up advances over difficult terrain by rapid reconnaissance. While the Russians have used, and are still using, cavalry effectively in close cooperation with tank action, following the armored advance and mopping up scattered enemy units which the rapid mechanized advance passed by, it is doubtful whether mounted troops could have materially assisted our own recent swift armored advance across France. In this action thrusts were so swift and the daily advance so great that only mechanized units were able successfully to cooperate.

Post War Committees

(Continued from First Page)

of the 45th Division during its operations in Sicily and Italy until hospitalized from last April until recently. Colonel Dixon was an infantry officer in the 33rd Division. Following several years in other Infantry organizations, he recently was detailed to duty with the General Staff Corps.

General Evans, a civil engineer by profession, was commissioned in the Coast Artillery in the World War. He was called to active duty in November, 1940, as a colonel, C.A.C., and was promoted to brigadier general in May, 1941. He served as War Plans officer, Ninth Coast Artillery District; intelligence officer, III Corps; commanding general, Florida sub-sector, Eastern Defense Command; with a special board of officers acting under the Secretary of War.

Colonel Ristine was commissioned as a major at the first officers' training camp in the World War and became a colonel commanding the 139th Infantry, 35th Division, in France. He was called to active duty in October, 1941. Since then he has been on duty with the Inspector General's division.

Colonel Gordon entered the service during the World War and became an infantry lieutenant. He was called to active duty in July, 1941. Since then he has served in staff positions in Africa, Sicily and Italy. He returned to the United States last January and until appointed on these committees was supervising service training in AAF headquarters.

Army Promotion Status

There were eight vacancies in grade of colonel as of 19 Oct., with Lt. Col. Stanley L. Scott, CE, No. 78 on the lieutenant colonel's list in line to fill the first vacancy.

With Congress in recess, there are, of course, no changes on the promotion list since its publication in the 30 Sept. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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